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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

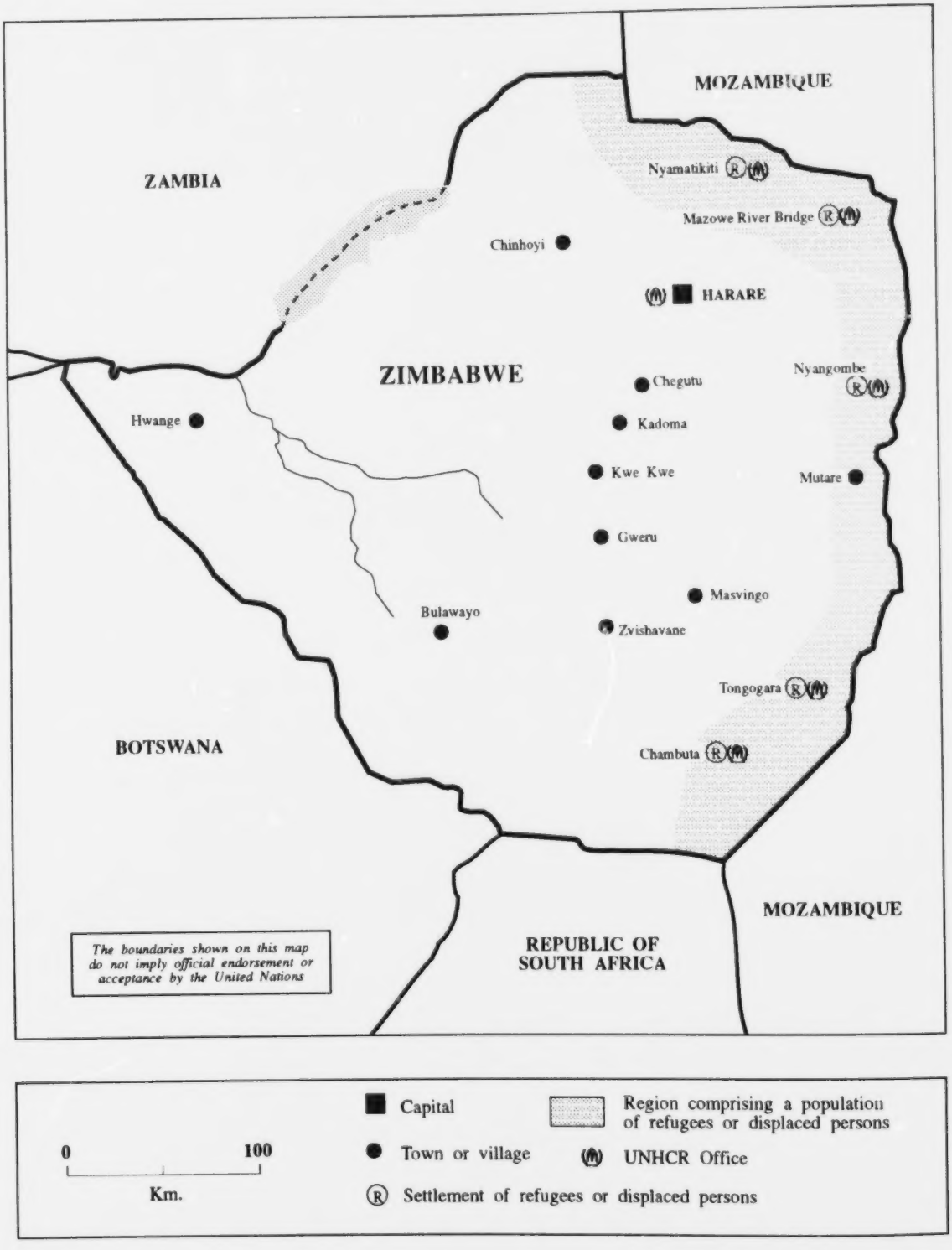
PART I. AFRICA

Section 24 - Zimbabwe

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03168

ZIMBABWE


MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
Nyamatikiti
Mazowe River Bridge
Chinhoyi
HARARE
ZIMBABWE
Chegutu
Nyangombe
Hwange
Kadoma
Kwe Kwe
Mutare
Gweru
Masvingo
Bulawayo
Zvishavane
Tongogara
BOTSWANA
Chambuta
MOZAMBIQUE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
100
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Settlement of refugees or displaced persons
Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons
UNHCR Office

I.24 ZIMBABWE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Zimbabwe hosted a refugee population of 237,100. Of the total refugee population, some 136,000 Mozambicans and 500 from various nationalities were assisted by UNHCR. The non-Mozambican refugees are mainly of urban background. The breakdown of the assisted population by country of origin, percentage of male adults (MA), female adults (FA), children (C), location and type of assistance was as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 01/01/93	Number 31/12/93	Percent MA	FA	C	Location	Type of Assistance
Mozambique	47,585	52,000	17	25	58	Tongogara	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	35,203	34,000	17	22	61	Mazowe Bridge	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	24,940	22,000	17	19	64	Nyangombe	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	25,619	23,000	19	25	56	Chambuta	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	3,612	5,000	22	20	58	Nyamatikiti	care & maintenance repatriation
Various	390	500	-	-	-	Urban Centres	care & maintenance

Some 40,000 of the Mozambican children were aged between 0 and 4 years and another 40,000 between 5 and 17 years.

Programme objectives and priorities

Mozambican refugees

2. UNHCR's main objective in 1994/95 will be to facilitate the repatriation of Mozambican refugees. It is expected that the target of repatriating some

90,000 Mozambicans in 1994 in an organized manner can be achieved. At the end of this operation the Office anticipates focusing on the reported 100,000 spontaneously settled Mozambican refugees, who are mainly in the rural areas of Zimbabwe. While the registration for repatriation of the spontaneously settled Mozambicans may commence in 1994, the movement of this group into Mozambique will only take place in 1995. Care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided in 1994 to the remaining caseload in the five camps to ensure that basic requirements of food, potable water, shelter, clothing and medical care are met. Depending on the rate of repatriation, the care and maintenance project will be scaled down gradually.

Urban refugees

3. Urban refugees will continue to be assisted throughout 1994 and 1995 under the care and maintenance project pending the determination of a durable solution. Concomitantly, the Office will promote a greater awareness of international law, principles of international protection and national legislation and, jointly with the Government of Zimbawe, consolidate and further develop Zimbabwe's liberal asylum policy, prevent refoulement and ensure that asylum-seekers detained on immigration grounds are granted quick and unhindered access to protection by UNHCR.

4. The Office will also continue its efforts to improve government procedures and practice for the determination of refugee status. Special emphasis will be placed on creating an awareness of the specific protection needs of refugee women and children.

Resettlement

5. Efforts will continue to pursue resettlement to third countries, for which some ten to 15 places are required in 1994. Rejected asylum-seekers originating from countries not bordering Zimbabwe, often due to possible restrictive interpretation of the first country of asylum principle, constitute the majority of the proposed cases for resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

6. The Government will continue to implement the major part of the care and maintenance projects for Mozambican refugees in the five camps and for the urban refugees in the urban areas. The Refugees Services Unit of the Department of Social Welfare in the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is responsible for refugee matters in Zimbabwe. The Unit is headed by the Commissioner for Refugees. In each camp, the Commissioner will continue to delegate implementation to the camp administrator and his/her staff.

7. Significant components of both the care and maintenance and the voluntary repatriation projects will continue to be implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In this regard, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) will be UNHCR's main implementing partner responsible for the transport/logistics sector in the voluntary repatriation. Save the Children Fund-USA (SCF-USA) will assist in the family reunification of unaccompanied minors residing in the five refugee camps. Inter-Country People Aid (IPA) will implement the mine awareness campaign and employ project staff for the repatriation teams.

8. The World Food Programme (WFP) will provide basic food commodities in the five camps to refugees pending their repatriation. Some 21,000 metric tons of basic food supplies valued at $ 6 million are planned to be mobilized up to 31 May 1995 for basic feeding. WFP will also provide two-week basic rations in the form of dry rations as well as pre-departure meals for prospective repatriants returning with UNHCR-organized transport assistance.

9. Several NGOs will contribute to the repatriation programme using their own funds. The Centre for Development Information and Education (CIES) is providing printed materials (newspapers, magazines etc.) on the situation in Mozambique. The Inter-Regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa (IMBISA), Christian Care, SCF-USA and the Catholic Development Commission (CADEC) will produce clothing for needy refugees prior to their departure.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

10. The 1993 objective with regard to the care and maintenance for Mozambican refugees was to try to normalize their situation to the extent possible, given the severe drought of 1992 and the increase in the refugee caseload. To a large extent this objective was achieved through the provision of food, potable water, shelter, clothing and basic health care. Extensive construction to improve water supplies was carried out in the Mazowe, Nyangombe, and Nyamatikiti camps. The implementation of sanitation activities, including latrine construction, was lagging behind expectations due to a shortfall in previously projected contributions from NGOs, which were to have complemented UNHCR inputs in this sector.

11. The 1993 objective with regard to urban refugees was to continue to provide care and maintenance in the form of education, vocational and skills training, counselling, and income-generating activities. This objective was also achieved. A higher than expected influx of asylum-seekers from Angola and Somalia, however, placed a great strain on the budget. This also affected accommodation facilities provided for new arrivals at the transit centre as well as provision of other necessities, such as clothing and installation kits. In view of the pressure on accommodation and cooking facilities, as well as the fact that there are well over 100 asylum-seekers whose status remains to be determined by the refugee committee, it is planned to expand dormitory and cooking facilities at the Waterfalls Transit Centre in the 1994 project.

12. In addition to the training programmes planned under the care and maintenance project, additional workshops were organized to enhance the capacity of the Government and the various implementing partners in the areas of planning, implementation and monitoring the increased activities of the programme and protection assistance. The funding of these workshops was covered from an overall allocation administered by UNHCR Headquarters.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

13. Depending on the rate of voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees, care and maintenance will continue to be provided to the remaining caseload to ensure that their basic needs are met. The provision of water supply, health care and education will be maintained throughout 1994, with a view to supporting the residual caseload remaining in the camps. It has not yet been determined if any of the five refugee camps can be closed in 1994.

14. As part of the gradual scaling down and eventual closure of refugee camps, a reafforestation programme is being implemented by a consortium of NGOs in order to reduce the adverse effects of environmental degradation caused by the presence of refugees. Since most of the camp residents are expected to depart in 1994, health services will focus more directly on health screening for repatriants, as well as immunization and health education. AIDS awareness campaigns through drama groups will be intensified in the schools, and skills training sessions provided in community areas such as water points.

15. In 1994 a more concerted effort will be made to further streamline and improve the care and maintenance assistance for the urban refugees. The budget for the urban refugee project over the years has proved to be inadequate, especially since the annual rate of new arrivals has been increasing steadily, from 53 in 1989 to 149 in 1993.

16. The large numbers of urban asylum-seekers awaiting status determination are expected to increase further and, consequently, more cases will receive UNHCR assistance until a decision is made on their cases. As a result of this, more funds are required for translation owing to the increased number of non-English speaking asylum-seekers, as well as to cover other expenses such as allowances, education, skills training, clothing and health care. The Office also anticipates that more efforts will be required to promote refugee law through training of the relevant government authorities.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

17. Provided repatriation proceeds at the expected pace, it is anticipated that by the end of 1994 the assisted caseload will be reduced to some 30,000 Mozambicans and that the care and maintenance project will be scaled down accordingly in all sectors. Reafforestation efforts will continue in 1995, and it is planned that by the end of that year a sustainable environmental regeneration will have been effected. By the end of 1995, assistance in the five camps will be phased out and it is anticipated that almost all the camps will be closed.

18. Assistance will continue to be provided to urban refugees. It is anticipated, as indicated above, that there will be a substantial increase in the number of urban refugees in 1995. This will result in an increase in project requirements. More emphasis will be placed on income-generating activities in order to enable refugees to rapidly attain self-sufficiency. The provision of social counselling to urban refugees will also contribute to their smooth integration into society.

19. The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1994, and the proposed 1995 care and maintenance allocations, covering both the programmes for the Mozambican refugees and for the urban caseload, is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	16,400	3,405	8,815
Transport	364,300	241,450	118,860
Domestic needs	198,900	194,784	145,101
Water	193,900	193,275	94,100
Sanitation	119,100	118,768	36,600
Health	548,600	662,344	135,374
Shelter	116,700	78,221	43,797
Community services	14,900	14,033	9,815
Education	323,300	196,202	79,881
Crop production	4,540	3,754	-
Forestry	-	76,687	389,190
Income generation	56,910	70,541	68,407
Legal assistance	500	706	1,480
Agency op. support	674,500	840,230	198,580
Project personnel	130,300	-	-
Programme delivery		360,500	417,600
Total	2,812,800	3,055,350	1,747,600

Special Programmes

Mozambique repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

20. The overall country objective for 1993/1994 was the massive voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees. The registration, pre-departure and movement phases of approximately 10,000 Mozambican refugees were thus scheduled for 1993. Some 9,300 refugees were repatriated from 12 June 1993 until 31 December 1993. The remainder were deemed unfit to travel as a result of health screening. Repatriants were transported on UNHCR trucks and rented buses. The Mine Awareness Campaign started in all camps in October 1993. A slight delay was experienced in commencing the campaign because the trainers supplied by the Zimbabwe National Army were fielded later than projected. However, all repatriated refugees participated in the training before their departure.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

21. In 1994, it is planned to provide organized transport to some 90,000 Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe during the dry season (April to November). One Registration/Repatriation Team will be based in each camp and the special needs of vulnerable individuals will be addressed by a qualified social worker.

22. A total fleet of 53 trucks, 32 trailers and ten rented buses will be required, necessitating the procurement of 33 additional trucks and 22 trailers in 1994. Certain difficulties in the early stages of procurement caused a delay in the repatriation schedule. However, it is still anticipated that the target of repatriating 90,000 Mozambicans in 1994 can be met.

23. In addition to transport, assistance provided to repatriants includes the distribution of bags for personal belongings, jerrycans and tarpaulin for roofing during the rainy season. During their journey, refugees receive high-protein biscuits.

24. The Mine Awareness Campaign is continuing in 1994, and will accelerate along with registration and repatriation movements. Emphasis will be placed on "Health Education for Repatriation" with the aim of providing refugees with knowledge and skills relevant to their repatriation and reintegration in Mozambique.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

25. While a residual caseload of Mozambican refugees residing in the camps may still require transport assistance in 1995, the main objective for 1995 will be the voluntary repatriation of spontaneously settled Mozambicans. Although actual numbers can not yet be verified, it is estimated that up to 100,000 spontaneously settled Mozambicans may reside in rural areas and urban centres. It is anticipated that a significant number of the spontaneously settled refugees may return without UNHCR assistance.

26. While transport and related assistance will be provided to those who are unable to return by themselves, only a very basic repatriation kit will be provided since the majority of this group is considered to have become self-sufficient. The actual movement phase will only take place upon completion of the organized repatriation from the camps, and is tentatively scheduled to commence in April 1995. This programme is expected to be accomplished under a much smaller budget, amounting to one third of the 1994 repatriation programme.

Other Trust Funds

27. In the context of the inter-agency efforts to relieve the impact of the severe drought which affected all the countries in southern Africa towards the end of 1992, several donations were received by the Office for the refugee programme in 1993. One contribution was used for improving the sanitation and water supply systems in the refugee camps.

28. In addition, a contribution was received from the Government of Germany for the teachers' training programme with the aim of raising their skills to a level that will allow them to reintegrate easily into the Mozambican education system upon repatriation.

29. A contribution towards the welfare of refugee women, especially female heads of household, was received from the Government of Canada.

30. A donation of 675 metric tons of dried skimmed milk, with the cost of internal transport, storage and handling included, was received from the Commission of the European Community for distribution to the refugees.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

31. Five national professional posts, one for each of the Field Offices, were created as of April 1993 but were not filled before the end of the year. Two other posts of National Professional Officers (Associate Programme Officer and Associate Logistics Officer) which were created as of April 1993 also remained vacant until the end of the year. Savings resulting from these vacancies resulted in lower expenditure than the revised 1993 administrative budget.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

32. The 1994 revised estimate includes provision for the staffing and operating expenses of the Branch Office as well as the Field Offices. For the first time, UNHCR has a field presence in all five refugee camps. One international and four local posts were created as of January 1994. All other posts have been extended throughout 1994. In addition, following analysis of past expenditure, the provision for common staff costs has been increased in the revised 1994 administrative budget. The other chapters of expenditure remain almost the same as in the initial 1994 budget.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

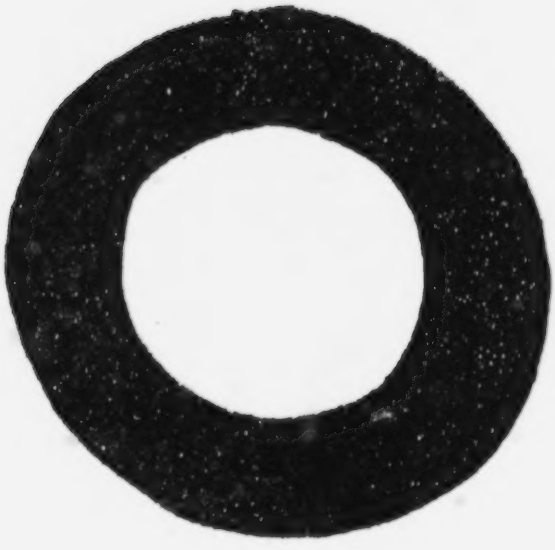
33. Assuming that the organized repatriation will reduce the Mozambican refugee population and that assistance under both the voluntary repatriation and care and maintenance projects will be consolidated, the discontinuation of two international posts is planned as of January 1995. Four international and three local posts will also be discontinued as of July 1995. Furthermore, another local post is planned for discontinuation as of October 1995. With the projected closure of refugee camps during 1995, it is expected that, in 1996, only a very limited presence at Branch Office and field level will be required. Accordingly, the initial 1995 budget is considerably lower than the revised 1994 administrative budget.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
4,047.8 a/	2,812.8	2,694.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,330.0
14.4 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
–	–	360.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	417.6
4,062.2	**2,812.8**	**3,054.9**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,747.6**
280.9	246.5	39.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	66.2
4,343.1	**3,059.3**	**3,094.8**	**T O T A L (1)**	**1,813.8**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
1,929.3	4,652.1	7,806.1	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	2,603.8
–	–	918.6	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	531.4
–	–	172.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	117.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
567.7	–	–	Extra–budgetary food	–
750.6	–	–	Various assistance	204.4
3,247.6	**4,652.1**	**8,896.7**	**T O T A L (2)**	**3,456.6**
7,590.7	**7,711.4**	**11,991.5**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**5,270.4**

a/ of which US$ 15,954 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation



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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

Part I. AFRICA

Section 25 - Western Africa

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

I.25 WESTERN AFRICA

1. This chapter on UNHCR activities covers Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. Activities for Benin, Ghana and Liberia are described separately at the end of the chapter under the heading "Other countries in the area".

Area Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

2. At the end of 1993, the total refugee population residing in the area covered by the seven above-mentioned countries was estimated at 55,000 persons. The influx of refugees included Senegalese, of whom 15,700 and 2,000 settled in Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia respectively. In Mali, the number of Senegalese refugees settled in the region of Kayes since 1989 is estimated to be 15,000.

3. Nigeria and Niger hosted respectively 1,400 and 3,600 refugees from Chad. In addition to this group, Nigeria accommodates 2,900 Liberian refugees in the Oru camp. Lastly, since 1992, Malian Tuareg refugees have been registered in Burkina and have settled in the north of the country. At 31 December 1993, it was estimated that there were 7,400 of them.

4. In most cases these refugee populations comprise very few men.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

5. The beginning of 1994 was marked by a 50 per cent devaluation of the CFA franc in four of the seven countries considered. The implementation of this decision within the franc area was accompanied by a widespread rise in prices, social demands by trade union organizations and social tension, but also by rioting in some of the countries. The increase in the cost of living for local populations and demands for higher salaries were the main causes of these social disturbances. For UNHCR, this situation has led to an upward revision of the estimated costs of programmes for refugees, in the franc area.

6. Consultations between Mali, Algeria, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNHCR on the repatriation of Malian refugees were held in 1993 and early 1994. In addition, a tripartite agreement for the repatriation of Malian refugees from Mauritania has been concluded. In anticipation of the repatriation of Malian refugees, UNHCR's presence has been strengthened in Mali by the opening of an Office of the Chargé de Mission, with a suitable number of staff for the objectives assigned to it. The Office is responsible not only for monitoring the implementation of the programme for the repatriation and rehabilitation of returnees, but also for ensuring that the assistance project for Mauritanian refugees in Kayes, Mali, proceeds smoothly. Unfortunately, the security situation remains very tense in the north of the country and this has prevented the planned repatriations.

7. Following inter-community violence in the north of Ghana, between the Konkomba and the Dagomba, some 6,447 Ghanaians took refuge in Togo early in the year. The number of refugees has steadily increased in time, levelling off at around 9,700 persons. This figure is regularly reassessed by UNHCR's Regional Office and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which are responsible for monitoring the situation in Togo.

8. Hostilities between the Nigerian Tuareg rebels and the Nigerian security services gave rise early this year to an influx of 800 Nigerian Tuareg refugees who settled in the north of Burkina Faso.

Programme objectives and priorities

9. The objectives assigned to the programme are of several kinds, the most important of which are as follows:

to provide the necessary assistance to new arrivals and other refugees through the implementation of productive projects (agricultural and income-generating activities), in order to help the beneficiaries to become self-reliant and reduce long-term assistance;

to monitor social and political developments in the area and promote as far as possible voluntary repatriation in Togo, Mali and Senegal when conditions permit.

10. In late 1993, some Chadian refugees who had settled in the north of Nigeria opted for voluntary repatriation. Following the registration of applicants for repatriation, estimated at 500 refugees, an allocation was made from the Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation for the implementation of this operation, planned for the first half of 1994, which was also made possible by a generous donation from the Nigerian Government.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

11. In Nigeria, the Nigerian Red Cross (NRC) and the Catholic Church for Justice and Peace are implementing the project for Liberian refugees in the Oru camp; the NRC is responsible for the purchase and distribution of provisions, but also for the health centre, while the latter is entrusted with primary education and the supplementary feeding programme at the Oru camp.

12. The last World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR joint assessment mission recommended that these refugees be supplied with food commodities in future directly by UNHCR and no longer by WFP.

13. In Mali, the care and maintenance project for Mauritanian refugees is in the hands of the "Association des Groupements des Eglises Evangéliques et Missions protestantes au Mali" (AGEEM), while the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ACCORD and Veterinarians Without Borders are responsible for implementing the repatriation programme in 1994. The European Economic Community (EEC) will provide Mauritanian refugees in Mali with food assistance assessed at 36 metric tons of milk and 29 metric tons of sugar.

14. In Guinea-Bissau, implementation of the assistance project for Senegalese refugees is under the responsibility of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA). In Burkina, two NGOs, ADRA and a local non-governmental organization known as DELWEND, share responsibility for implementing the assistance project for Malian Tuareg refugees.

15. In Togo, UNDP is responsible for implementing the care and maintenance project for urban refugees of various origins, and also coordinates the execution of the emergency project for Togolese refugees, implemented by two NGOs, the "Organisation Catholique pour le Développement Intégral" (OCDI) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through the Togolese Red Cross.

16. In Niger, the country's Red Cross is responsible for implementing the care and maintenance project for Chadian refugees.

17. Outside Nigeria and Mali, where UNHCR has opened a Branch Office and an Office of the Chargé de Mission respectively, responsible there for monitoring and coordinating programmes, the administration of UNHCR programmes in the other countries covered by this report (Burkina, Guinea-Bissau, the Gambia, Niger and Togo) is directly ensured by UNDP on behalf of UNHCR.

18. For 1994, WFP will provide food commodities to Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau and to Malian refugees in Burkina.

19. In Togo, WFP provided Ghanaian refugees with food assistance covering the months of March, April and May 1994. A WFP/UNHCR joint mission will undertake an assessment of the refugees' food needs for the rest of the year.

20. Refugees in Nigeria, numbering under 5,000 persons, will be supplied with food items by UNHCR, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and UNHCR.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

21. In 1993, owing to constraints bound up with the domestic situation in Mali, only 6,900 Malian refugees repatriated spontaneously. UNHCR is assisting these returnees at the explicit request of the Malian authorities; 1,200 of them have been assisted under the Algeria/IFAD pilot project. The transfer of Senegalese refugees to suitable sites in Guinea-Bissau has been postponed until 1994 owing to the late delivery of certain materials. The EEC contributed financially to meeting the needs of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso and Chadian refugees in Niger, in 1993. The school year of refugee pupils in Nigeria was disturbed by strikes connected with the domestic situation of the country.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Emergency assistance

22. In 1994, an initial allocation of $100,000 was released from the Emergency Fund for the provision of emergency relief to Ghanaian refugees in Togo. This project covers various needs (water, domestic goods, shelter, health).

Care and Maintenance

23. In 1994, UNHCR will continue to provide multisectoral assistance to refugees distributed between Guinea-Bissau, the Gambia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. This assistance will be directed more towards refugees for whom the conditions for repatriation have not been met.

24. At the same time, efforts will be made to encourage Mauritanian refugees in Mali, Chadian refugees in Niger and Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau to produce in order to become self-reliant. The transfer of 8,000 Senegalese refugees to suitable sites for farming, postponed in 1993, should take place in the course of 1994.

25. In Niger, the transfer of Chadian refugees to the site of Gouré, which began in 1993, will continue in 1994. Already some 390 refugees were resettled in the first quarter of 1994. It may be hoped that, from now on, the refugees will undertake productive activities on these upgraded sites with a view to achieving self-reliance.

26. In Burkina Faso, pending the repatriation of Malian refugees, keenly encouraged by all the parties concerned, a multisectoral assistance project will be set up in 1994. The assistance to be provided covers the sectors of transport, domestic needs, drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, health care, community services, primary education, agricultural production, stock farming, reafforestation and support to the implementing agency.

27. In Nigeria, the care and maintenance programme for refugees will continue to cover the needs of refugees who have not achieved self-reliance. It is planned that reception facilities will be improved through the building of additional shelters at the Oru camp. Greater attention will be given to women by increasing the number of beneficiaries of income-generating activities from 8 to 20. The management capacity of the Nigerian Red Cross, which acts as operational partner, will be enhanced. The programme budget should be revised in order to cover these activities.

Voluntary repatriation

28. Following the consultations held with Algeria and IFAD in 1993, an allocation was made from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1994 for reception, the rehabilitation of three sites and the reintegration of Malian refugees returning from Algeria, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. The rehabilitation work mainly concerns three sectors: health, water and primary education.

29. A system to coordinate activities with the authorities of the countries concerned by the Malian situation was set up in 1994 to speed up the process of starting up a pilot project for the repatriation of 1,200 refugees from Algeria.

30. Refugees from various origins who have settled in the area in question will be assisted with a view to repatriation. In the area covered by the report, there are according to a preliminary estimate 50 potential applicants for repatriation to South Africa, the former Soviet Union, Sierra Leone, etc. An appropriation of 51,500 dollars from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation is earmarked for this purpose and a regional project has been established.

31. In Nigeria, the UNHCR Branch Office, in cooperation with the authorities of that country, is preparing measures that should lead to the voluntary repatriation of 500 Chadian refugees in the north of the country. An appropriation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation has been earmarked for this repatriation operation. The Nigerian Government has announced that it will contribute up to 1 million naira to this operation by directly covering administrative costs, the information campaign, medical care during the journey and subsistence expenses in the transit centres in Nigeria.

Local settlement

32. For the urban refugees from the various countries concerned, local settlement and/or self-reliance will be developed in 1994 and 1995.

33. Job opportunities are becoming increasingly rare in the subregion. The vocational training of refugees at all levels and in the main activities will be encouraged, through institutional channels or otherwise, in order to enhance their employment prospects.

34. In 1994, in addition to primary education, often available to refugees through UNHCR, the latter set up various projects for the school population concerned. The vocational training programme will be encouraged and special attention is being paid to the educational problems encountered by girls.

35. UNHCR social services in the field will continue to help refugees completing their training to secure employment.

Resettlement

36. In 1994, efforts are continuing to be made with a view to the possibility of settling refugees in a third country whenever this is justified by the situation (family reunification or reasons of security). The provision for this purpose is 14,000 dollars for 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

Care and Maintenance

37. In 1995, the regional Branch Office in Dakar anticipates that those refugees who were unable to be repatriated in 1994 will receive UNHCR assistance to meet their needs. These consist essentially of Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia, Mauritania refugees in Mali, Chadian and Liberian refugees in Nigeria and Niger, and including Malian refugees in Burkina and Ghanaian refugees in Togo. For this purpose, an appropriation has been made from the Overall Allocation for the implementation of multisectoral programmes geared essentially to efforts to achieve self-reliance, health, education, registration, the collection of statistical data, social services and training seminars on legal protection.

Voluntary repatriation

38. As in 1994, efforts to promote voluntary repatriation will be stepped up in order to make greater progress towards the repatriation of Malian refugees, but also of other nationalities in the area (Senegalese, Liberians and Ghanaians).

Local settlement

39. In 1995, opportunities for vocational training and general education will be offered to refugees fulfilling the required conditions with a view to facilitating their integration or employment in Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria.

Resettlement

40. In 1995, an initial allocation of 14,000 dollars is included in the budget for the resettlement in a third country of refugees in need.

Special Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

41. To cover the emergency needs of Malian Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso, an EEC contribution (special funds) enabled foodstuffs to be purchased locally and defrayed the costs of international personnel fielded to supervise implementation for six weeks. The EEC contribution made it possible to provide assistance to Chadian refugees in Niger in various fields.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Education Account

42. In 1994, the education account provided assistance to 70 students of various nationalities in Nigeria, along with 10 students in Burkina Faso, 10 others in Niger and 6 in Togo.

The DAFI programme

43. A financial allocation granted to 60 students in 1993 was renewed so that the beneficiaries could continue their higher education. One hundred and fifty-eight other students are continuing their studies with the assistance of the DAFI programme of the Republic of Germany.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

44. For the beginning of the 1994/95 academic year, it is considered that students already receiving UNHCR scholarships in 1993/94 will be assisted if necessary in 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

45. The opening of the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Mali made it necessary to send out staff members on mission, to recruit short-term personnel and to purchase office equipment, resulting in higher costs than originally foreseen in the budget for the follow-up to the programme.

46. In Nigeria also, the need to strengthen the Branch Office's capacity for action led Headquarters to dispatch a three-month mission. Furthermore, in the absence of available operational partners familiar with UNHCR procedures, Branch Office staff were sent on mission to the field in order to perform various tasks.

47. The continuing influx of mainly Togolese refugees into Burkina Faso has brought out the need to strengthen security measures in the camps, owing to the many conflicts between refugees and the local population. This has also entailed the purchase of communications equipment and the use of temporary assistance, due in particular to numerous cases of maternity leave.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

48. One of the main problems for 1994 will be to know by how much the CFA franc will be devalued, as this will necessarily have repercussions on expenditure. Furthermore, this devaluation will have side-effects on other countries in the region, even those not included in the CFA franc area.

49. The need to carry through the repatriation of Malian refugees has led UNHCR to create local and international staff posts in Bamako, Mali. In addition, early in the year, two international staff members were fielded to Mali in order to set up all the administrative structures required for the smooth operation of the new Office and to assist in preparing for the repatriation of Malian refugees. Additional local personnel were recruited for the purposes of these missions. Salary costs combined with equipment and running costs for the Office are provided for in 1994. Unfortunately, the security situation in Mali has prevented the Gao Office from being opened in the north, thus necessitating a large number of missions for some local and international staff members. In the revised allocation, it may be noted that there is an appreciable increase due, firstly, to the purchase of equipment not budgeted for and, secondly, to missions and the revision of the budget index for common staff costs.

50. The costs of staff members on mission in the area (Burkina Faso, Niger, the Gambia and Togo), local staff costs in the social services and the costs of equipment assigned to UNDP-administered projects are included in Senegal's administrative budget. A middle-grade staff member will be recruited on a temporary basis to supervise the implementation of the emergency project in Togo.

51. In Nigeria, the costs concern the staff and operating expenses of the Office.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

52. In Mali and Nigeria, the initial estimates are lower as the purchase of non-expendable property should be made during 1994.

Other Countries in the Area

Benin

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

53. At 31 December 1993, Benin hosted a population of some 156,000 Togolese. In addition to the Togolese refugees, of whom there was a mass influx as from 31 January 1993, there is in Benin a small and already long-standing community composed of 260 Chadian refugees along with 50 refugees from various countries (Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, Cameroon, Sri Lanka, Iran, Liberia and Algeria) and about 100 asylum seekers, for the most part Chadian.

54. Refugees who received assistance in 1993 were distributed as follows:

NATIONALITY	NUMBER 1/1/93	NUMBER 31/12/93	PERCENTAGE			PLACE	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
			M*	W*	C		
TOGO	25	2	100	-	-	COTONOU	CM/WAF
		116 185	23	27	50	ATLANTIQUE OUEME MONO, ZOU	
	-	11	73	27	-	COTONOU	EA
	-	16	81	19	-	COTONOU	DAFI
CHAD	-	10	100	-	-	COTONOU PORTO-NOVO	CM
	2	8	87	13	-	COTONOU	EA
MISCELLANEOUS	23	5	80	20	-	COTONOU	CM
		1	100	-	-	COTONOU	EA

* Over 18 years old.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

55. Following the World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR joint food assessment mission, it was decided to maintain food assistance during 1994, while however reducing to three the items in the food basket: cereals, oil and beans.

56. The Commission of XV of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) fielded a mission to Benin in early 1994, where it met the authorities of that country and saw how the refugees were being hosted.

57. The 50 per cent devaluation of the CFA franc in early 1994 was accompanied by a widespread increase in prices and by salary demands. The financial implications of this situation for UNHCR programmes in Benin are being assessed and should be identified very soon. It can, however, already be considered that it will mean an upward revision of the amount in CFA francs of the allocation for UNHCR programmes.

Programme objectives and priorities

58. UNHCR objectives in Benin for 1994 and 1995 relate mainly to the Togolese refugees. These, who are mostly of urban origin, are becoming integrated without difficulty into Beninese society with which they have very close socio-cultural and family ties.

59. Multisectoral support from the programme for local structures in the basic sectors of health, shelter, education and sanitation will be a priority in 1994 and 1995, as will micro-projects, the continuation of community activities for vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled persons and the elderly) and support for initiatives promoting the economic self-reliance of the refugees.

60. Assistance to small businesses started up by refugee women will be the mainspring of the activities to be developed; refugee women who are heads of family and refugee children will have priority in all fields of assistance.

61. Activities in the areas of drinking water supply, sanitation, control of sanitary conditions and the upgrading of public wells are being carried through, especially in the villages and schools of Mono receiving high concentrations of refugees.

62. In the field of education, efforts will be geared to stabilizing pupil numbers and improving the quality of education, with special attention to the recruitment of primary and secondary school teachers and the acquisition of teaching materials.

63. Further activities in this area will consist in the building and renovation of classrooms fitted out with school furniture.

64. Special assistance will be given for cases of protection by the Office, which will also continue to organize training courses for the staff of project implementing agencies.

Other urban refugees

65. Refugees who are not integrated will be able to receive greater assistance in 1994 and 1995. As the refugee communities present in Benin are located in urban and semi-urban areas, assistance is geared essentially to training, the creation of income-generating activities and access by refugees to official structures.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

66. The multisectoral programme is being implemented by several partners, in addition to the National Coordinating Committee of the Togolese Refugees Relief Agency (CNCART), an official coordinating body set up by the Beninese Government, and including various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The International Federation of Red Cross Societies and the Beninese Red Cross are responsible for food distribution in the province of Ouémé and in the Cotonou accommodation centres and direct the health programme in the provinces of Ouémé and Atlantique. The International Federation of Red Cross Societies will also be responsible for running the Comé accommodation centre, which is scheduled to be opened in March 1994. Caritas-Benin is responsible for the distribution of food and domestic goods in Mono, Atlantique and Zou. "Terre des Hommes" has responsibility for the health sector in Mono and Zou. OXFAM-QUEBEC/OCSD (Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development) is carrying out a programme of community services and income-generating micro-projects for refugees. The Hygiene and Sanitation Department (DHA) of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Benin is responsible for ensuring improved living conditions and reduced risks of epidemics in reception centres and localities where refugees are gathered.

67. The Directorate of Social Affairs (DAS) of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Benin is responsible for implementing the activities planned for the assistance of vulnerable groups (women, children, the elderly). At

the same time, on the basis of a recent study, the DAS is carrying out a programme for the integration of disabled refugees into specialized Beninese rehabilitation structures.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

68. In 1993, the Office organized the voluntary repatriation of 8 Chadians, 5 Liberians and 111 Togolese (73 in August/September and 38 in December), financed under the regional project.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

69. In 1994, some 120,000 Togolese refugees and under 50 urban refugees of other nationalities, who had been assisted under the special programme in 1993, benefited from the care and maintenance project in 1994.

70. WFP planned, for the period from January to June 1994, in accordance with the food basket approved by the WFP/UNHCR joint mission of September 1993, a contribution of about 6,842 metric tons of basic food items (corn, beans, oil). This contribution is intended to cover the needs of 100,000 refugees. WFP will also distribute in 1994 part of the food items scheduled for 1993 (salt, sugar), delivery of which was delayed.

71. The second WFP/UNHCR joint mission, originally planned for February 1994 and finally postponed until June 1994, will have to make sure that the quantities proposed by WFP are sufficient to meet the requirements of needy refugees, estimated at 116,185 persons in December 1993.

72. Arrangements will be made for the refugees' state of health to be checked after the elections in 1994. The personnel of the operational partners have already received training for this operation. The ration card distribution procedure will serve as a basis for the distribution of UNHCR refugee cards, also planned for 1994.

73. In 1994, the bulk of the refugees will still depend on the assistance of the international community. The programme will give priority to consolidating certain past achievements, such as the obtaining of medical cover and quality education through the official structures.

74. Only a minority of refugees will be able to benefit from support that will be able to be directly instrumental in promoting self-reliance. The income-generating micro-project programme will be expanded and the personnel of the operational partner responsible for its implementation, OXFAM-QUEBEC/OCSD (Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development), will receive training.

75. The distribution of domestic goods, which was very limited in 1993, will be intensified in 1994.

76. In the health field, the objective is to improve the effectiveness of the health management system for refugees and to lay emphasis on the training of

health personnel in order to enhance the quality of the services provided. The programme will also focus on the activities planned in connection with the national campaign for the prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Special attention will likewise be given to women's health issues, through the association of medical assistance, advice and information.

77. The DAS will give assistance to disabled refugees, who will have access to specialized Beninese facilities.

78. The Office is anticipating the return to Togo of nearly 25 per cent of the refugees around the end of 1994. If this proves true, the project will defray the transport costs of the refugees wishing to return.

79. For some non-Togolese refugees, the 1994 programme has made provision for housing assistance and subsistence support.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

Care and Maintenance

80. The objective of the programme will be to ensure a constant level of support for official structures and facilities and to increase direct assistance to refugees in the form of micro-projects, social services and housing assistance through the construction and renovation of shelters.

81. Large numbers of refugee families with limited resources will receive UNHCR support so that they can stay in their individual dwellings.

82. For those in direst need, huts will be built on land made available by the public authorities. In addition, repairs will be carried out on buildings or public sector housing in the four southern provinces and will be reassigned to refugee families on a voluntary basis.

83. Activities in the field of education and health will be maintained at the 1994 level, but with an internal shift of emphasis towards educational support and the construction of new educational infrastructure.

84. As the water and sanitation sectors benefited from substantial contributions in 1993 and 1994, in 1995 project support will be provided only for sites where new reception centres are to be built.

Voluntary repatriation

85. If the situation permits, repatriation could be organized in 1995. Only homeward transport costs should then be borne by UNHCR.

86. A few individual cases belonging to other refugee groups could also apply for repatriation.

Resettlement

87. An application for resettlement in a third country will be made for a few individual cases whose security is at risk.

Special Programmes

Education Account

For the 1993/1994 academic year

88. A programme of 20 scholarships benefited 11 students from Togo, 8 from Chad and 1 from Burundi.

For the 1994/1995 academic year

89. The 20-scholarship programme will continue during the 1994/1995 academic year and during the 1995/1996 academic year.

Trust Funds

90. The refugee population in Benin rose from a few hundred in 1992 to more than 150,000 following the mass influx of Togolese between January and March 1993. For the implementation of the project designed for them, funds have been allocated.

91. The need for better coordination of activities on an increasingly larger scale led UNHCR to set up in October 1993 a Field Office in Lokossa (province of Mono) where 43 per cent of Togolese refugees are located.

92. During 1993, the collective reception facilities were saturated following the transfer of refugees leaving home for want of resources. As an exceptional measure and having regard to the high number of pupils, with 7,909 enrolled and 4,665 registered on primary school waiting lists, the budget was revised.

93. Similarly, the allocation for domestic goods was revised. Initially planned on the basis of 40,000 needy refugees, the estimates were readjusted on the basis of 100,000 refugees actually requiring assistance.

94. In order to assess the specific needs of refugee women and children, the Office recruited a consultant for three months. Her report and recommendations will serve as a basis for proposals for income-generating activities for 1994 and 1995.

95. The Office noted, between 1 and 31 December 1993, the spontaneous departure of 266 Togolese refugees who did not present themselves for food distributions.

96. The project provided logistic support to operational partners by fitting out warehouses for food distribution and purchasing transport and/or coordination vehicles. Training seminars, not planned originally, were organized for 200 staff members of the operational partners in order to check the refugees' state of health, distribute ration cards and register new refugees.

97. In 1993, WFP provided 11,979 metric tons of basic food items.

98. In 1993, the European Economic Community (EEC) donated 134,375 metric tons of canned fish to the project. It was distributed in August and September 1993 to 109,537 Togolese refugees.

The German Cooperation Programme (DAFI)

99. The German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) funded 34 university scholarships for the 1993-1994 academic year.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

100. At the beginning of 1993, UNHCR had not established a presence in Benin and was represented there by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Following the influx of Togolese refugees, an emergency team dispatched by UNHCR set up an "Office of the Chargé de Mission" (OCM) to replace the UNHCR office attached until that time to UNDP.

101. The UNHCR team, composed of a "National Programme Officer", a secretary and a driver, was thus enlarged during the year with the arrival of five international staff members and the local recruitment of three assistants (for the programme, the field and administration respectively), one secretary, four drivers and one radio operator. In the last quarter of 1993, the staff was strengthened by the fielding of a Chargé de Mission.

102. Three four-wheel drive vehicles were purchased to supplement the Office's only vehicle already available. UNHCR moved into new, fully-equipped premises in Cotonou. It should however be stressed that savings were able to be made chiefly because of the fact that the Lokossa Sub-Office was unable to be opened as had been planned in November 1993. This is due primarily to the tension in the Lokossa area and to lack of staff.

(b) 1994 planned activities

103. The initial budget was increased after revision. The change is mainly due to the creation of two new posts, a field assistant and a secretary, to ensure better follow-up to activities from June 1994. The Office's activities will be diversified with the change-over from the emergency phase to the regular programme. The staff of the Office was strengthened through the recruitment of an Administrative Officer and a Protection Officer.

104. UNHCR plans to purchase vehicles and equipment for the Cotonou and Lokossa offices.

105. It was necessary to increase the temporary assistance component owing to maternity leave and the dispatch of logistic staff to the north of the country to take care of the influx of new refugees from Togo.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

106. Administrative costs for 1995 are slightly lower than the 1994 revised figures. This difference is due mainly to the fact that the bulk of the non-renewable equipment will be purchased in 1994.

Ghana

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

107. At 31 December 1993, Ghana hosted some 150,100 refugees comprising 135,000 Togolese, 15,000 Liberians and 85 persons of various nationalities. A re-registration exercise was undertaken in the first quarter of 1994, the results of which indicated that there were 100,000 Togolese refugees, 14,000 Liberian refugees and 57 refugees of other nationalities. As the Ghana/Togolese border is closed and the situation in Togo has not improved, there is still a possibility that more refugees could come into Ghana once the border is reopened.

108. The majority of Liberian refugees are accommodated in the Gomoa Buduburam camp, which is located some 35 kilometers from Accra. Approximately 13,000 Togolese refugees are currently accommodated in a camp at Klikor, situated on the eastern coast of Ghana, whilst the rest have settled temporarily among the local population in the Volta Region. More than 70 per cent of the refugees are women and children. Most of the refugees are of urban or semi-urban background.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

109. Togolese refugees began arriving in Ghana in December 1992, with a major influx having taken place between January and May 1993. The refugees crossed into Volta Region in eastern Ghana. UNHCR mounted a multisectoral project to provide emergency relief assistance in February 1993, the initial cost of which was covered from the Emergency Fund.

110. An appeal for $5,155,200 to provide emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana was launched in May 1993.

111. At the end of January 1994, ethnic tension between the Konkombas and Nanubas escalated into violent warfare, resulting in thousands of casualties and massive internal displacement. A joint assessment mission, (Government of Ghana, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations), took place in February and reported that about 305 villages were completely destroyed and 150,000 Ghanians internally displaced. An allocation of $250,000 was made from the Emergency Fund to meet the immediate needs of the affected population in northern Ghana.

Programme objectives and priorities

112. Continuing insecurity in Togo renders the repatriation of Togolese refugees unfeasible in the near future. UNHCR assistance is, therefore,

geared towards income-generating activities, mainly in agriculture. In this regard, UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) will adopt a strategy for a gradual phasing out of food assistance.

113. UNHCR will closely monitor the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and the progress of the peace process in Liberia, and will review the possibility of a large-scale repatriation. UNHCR will continue to assist those refugees who request assistance for spontaneous repatriation and will provide limited assistance towards local integration. While awaiting durable solutions, care and maintenance will be provided to the Liberian and Togolese refugees, and income-generating activities will be continued to encourage refugee self-reliance.

114. Local settlement will be pursued as a durable solution for those refugees who choose to remain in Ghana whilst resettlement will be sought for refugees who have security problems.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

115. The Government agency, National Mobilization Programme, is responsible for camp management as well as for implementing activities in the sectors of transport, water, sanitation and income-generation for Togolese refugees, and shelter and agriculture for both Togolese and Liberians. The Ghana Red Cross Society, the National Catholic Secretariat, and Assemblies of God Development and Relief Services undertake distribution of food. The Christian Council of Ghana is involved in education activities for Togolese and Liberian refugees, the International Rescue Committee is responsible for income-generating activities for the Liberians, and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency is entrusted with implementation of income-generating activities for Togolese refugees. Assemblies of God Development and Relief Services implement health and sanitation activities.

116. WFP continues to provide basic food for both Liberian and Togolese refugees with the standard food basket comprising 200 g of rice, 25 g of oil and 60 g of pulses per person per day.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

117. In 1993, the overall refugee population in Ghana increased from 12,000 to 135,000 following the influx of Togolese refugees during January to May 1993. Some 3,000 new arrivals were accommodated in Klikor Camp in 1993 whilst the remainder settled with local communities in the Volta Region. Assistance to the Togolese refugees was covered from Trust Funds and through an allocation from the 1993 Emergency Fund.

Liberian refugees

118. Multi-sectoral assistance was provided to almost 15,000 Liberian refugees. Fifty-two urban refugees were also assisted under this project in 1993. While WFP continued to provide basic food commodities, a break in the pipeline in July 1993 caused a minor disruption in the supply of food.

119. Some 300 hectares of land available for crop production and livestock production at Bududuram Camp are used to supplement the refugees' diet. Although 1,000 refugees were engaged in farming and benefited from their products, overall response from the Liberian refugees has not been very positive, partially due to their urban background. Efforts are continuing to encourage the refugees to profit from the opportunity to attain self-reliance through farming.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Togolese refugees

120. Assistance to Togolese refugees is provided under the 1994 care and maintenance programme to meet their basic needs. Emphasis is put on income-generating activities to promote self-reliance. Loans for micro-projects have been provided, mostly to refugee women in the Aflao area.

121. Agricultural production will also be intensified in the northern Volta region, where 7,200 refugee family heads are already engaged in farming. While the WFP/UNHCR Food Assessment Mission of September 1993 recommended a reduction in the food basket and a complete phase-out of food assistance by June 1994, at present most refugees are not to any degree self-reliant. Following the second Food Assessment Mission conducted at the field level in May 1994, UNHCR recommended that food assistance be continued until September 1994, when an assessment of the harvest will make it possible to determine the timetable for phase-out.

122. Currently 9,000 students are enrolled in 16 recently renovated schools. Since the refugees are French-speaking, a separate curriculum has been developed. The Government of Ghana has authorized the afternoon use of existing educational facilities for the refugees. UNHCR has procured French school textbooks and other education materials from Benin. Provisions are also made for incentives for 400 refugee teachers.

Liberian refugees

123. Pending organized voluntary repatriation, care and maintenance assistance will continue to meet the basic needs of the Liberian refugees. Income-generating activities are further encouraged to increase refugee self-reliance. Following the recommendations of the WFP/UNHCR Joint Food Assessment Mission, the reduced food ration for Liberian refugees became effective as of January 1994.

124. Some 2,000 students continue to benefit from primary and secondary education programmes at the Bududuram Camp School. With the completion of extension work on additional classrooms at the village secondary school, more Liberian students will be enrolled in the school.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

Care and Maintenance

Togolese refugees

125. In view of the continuing political instability in Togo, UNHCR will provide care and maintenance assistance to Togolese refugees beyond 1994.

126. Income-generating activities initiated in 1994 will be further developed in 1995. Additional credit schemes and apprenticeship training will be provided, especially to women and the disabled. Some 7,200 refugee families are expected to continue to benefit from agricultural production in 1995. The durability of the refugee shelters will be strengthened.

Liberian refugees

127. The pace of repatriation will depend on developments in Liberia, particularly the security situation and democratization. Should large-scale repatriation prove unfeasible, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to the Liberian refugees. Efforts will be made to improve sanitation facilities in Buduburam Camp. Income-generating activities will be pursued, especially since the number of interested refugees has continued to grow. Emphasis will be put on training women at the Women Centre in trades such as tailoring and nursing.

Urban refugees

128. Assistance will continue to be provided to 50 to 60 urban refugees of various nationalities, of whom a large portion are from southern Sudan.

129. The sectoral breakdown for the care and maintenance programme for Ghana for the revised 1994 and the proposed 1995 allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	4 918	12 000
Transport/logistics	93 110	154 000
Domestic needs	496 970	336 000
Water	88 490	89 000
Sanitation	62 677	58 000
Health/nutrition	182 800	175 000
Shelter/infrastructure	315 000	303 000
Community services	85 855	81 500
Education	540 000	415 300
Crop production	235 280	179 800
Income generation	218 000	308 000
Legal assistance	52 000	51 000
Agency operational support	120 000	87 800
Total	2 495 100	2 250 400

Voluntary Repatriation

130. Should the situation in Togo improve enough to allow a large-scale repatriation of the Togolese refugees, a special programme will be required to undertake repatriation activities.

131. With regard to the Liberian refugees, $40,000 was made available from the 1994 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to assist them to repatriate. While no large-scale repatriation is expected in 1994, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to individual cases who wish to be repatriated.

Special Programmes

Education Account

132. Thirty students benefit from the higher secondary education programme during the 1993/1994 academic year. In 1994, four students are expected to complete their studies.

133. For the 1994/1995 academic year the same level of assistance will be maintained for some 30 beneficiaries.

Other Trust Fund

Togolese Refugees

134. Basic food was provided by WFP. Following a joint WFP/UNHCR Food Assessment Mission in September 1993, it was decided to terminate food distribution to Togolese refugees in Denu and Aflao in view of their proximity to the border. Food distribution points were relocated and the refugees were requested to move into the hinterland. Occasional disruptions in the food supply and delays in delivery resulted in a one-month shortage of food in 1993.

135. Six abandoned school buildings were renovated to provide shelter to the refugees. Some 6,000 pieces of plastic sheeting were also provided, together with other local construction materials, to complete refugee shelters.

136. An agricultural programme for all Togolese refugees in the Volta region started with the National Mobilization Programme as the implementing partner. Approximately 7,200 refugee family heads have already been engaged in agriculture during 1993. However, owing to late arrival of agricultural equipment and slow implementation, the first harvest results were not encouraging.

137. The clinic at Klikor camp was run by Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-France and Belgium until the end of June 1993, when the Ministry of Health took over. Refugees in other parts of the Volta region are referred to a Government hospital run in coordination between United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health.

138. A local consultant was hired to review activities in the community services sector, especially those benefiting women and children. The first

comprehensive report, submitted at the end of 1993, recommended continuation of the monitoring and advisory role on community-based activities by specialized personnel. This recommendation is being implemented under the care and maintenance programme in 1994.

139. A total of 166.6 metric tons of canned fish worth $492,771 was donated by the European Community for Togolese refugees in the Volta region.

140. The Japan Committee for Refugee Relief contributed $300,000 for the purchase of tents and shelter materials for Togolese refugees. Some 1,200 family tents and 261 rolls of plastic tarpaulins were procured internationally, and 75,000 poles, 7,500 agbor beams and other construction materials were purchased locally. At the end of May 1994, 1,052 tents had been distributed mainly to the new arrivals, and approximately 5,000 refugees benefited from a distribution of plastic tarpaulins and local construction material.

141. Under the German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) project, 35 refugee students benefited from a higher secondary education programme.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

142. Following the influx of Togolese refugees, an emergency team composed of a Team Leader, an Administrative Officer and two Field Officers was deployed in March 1993 on a two-month mission to strengthen the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Ghana. In April 1993, the Office was reinforced with the creation of three international and six local support staff posts. The existing office premises were renovated in order to provide more space for the additional staff. Furthermore, additional office furniture, radio and computer equipment, as well as four new vehicles, were procured. Due to the above, as well as higher than anticipated staff costs, 1993 expenditures exceeded the revised allocation.

(b) 1994 planned activities

143. In view of the size and complexity of the programme, the status of the Office was upgraded effective January 1994 from Office of Chargé de Mission to Branch Office. A post of Protection Officer was created effective July 1994. The revised 1994 allocation takes into account increased requirements under staff costs as well as the additional cost of moving to more suitable office premises by mid-1994.

144. Provisions for increased requirements in fuel, and additional computers and generators are also included in the revised budget estimates.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

145. The projection for 1995 is slightly below the revised 1994 estimates as most of the required non-expendable items are covered in the revised 1994 allocation.

Liberia

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population and others of concern to UNHCR

146. At 31 December 1993, Liberia hosted approximately 150,000 Sierra Leonean refugees and 150 urban refugees of various other nationalities. Most of the Sierra Leonean refugees originate from south-eastern Sierra Leone and are of rural background. Some 70,000 are located in Upper Lofa county, 35,000 in Cape Mount and Bomi counties, 5,000 in Monrovia and its environs, and the rest in Marngibi and Bong counties. About 90 per cent of the Sierra Leonean refugees are women, and children under 18 years of age.

147. Owing to the escalation of the conflict in Sierra Leone, the influx of Sierra Leonean refugees, which began in early 1991, continues. Most Sierra Leonean refugees live in areas where there has been a mass displacement of the local population. In areas of mixed population, UNHCR has been providing assistance to both refugees and internally displaced nationals.

148. In 1993, some 50,000 spontaneous returnees were reported to have returned to Liberia, of whom approximately 5,000 were assisted by UNHCR.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

149. In July 1993, UNHCR mounted an Emergency Programme in Upper Lofa county to provide relief assistance to approximately 175,000 refugees and internally displaced persons who had been cut off from assistance since October 1992 and were on the verge of starvation. An allocation of $4.5 million was made available from the 1993 Emergency Fund to cover initial relief assistance to this group. In October 1993, UNHCR launched a $9.5 million appeal to provide emergency assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees and displaced Liberians. However, the relief assistance came to an abrupt end on 24 December 1993 when the UNHCR base-camp in Vahun was attacked and relief items looted. All relief agencies, including UNHCR, were evacuated to Monrovia. Relief activities in Upper Lofa have not yet resumed due to continuing insecurity. Some 90 unaccompanied minors under the care of the Children Assistance Programme (CAP) were also evacuated to Monrovia.

Programme objectives and priorities

150. Voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees will be promoted when the situation permits. The current security situation in Sierra Leone, however, is not conducive to large-scale repatriation. Care and maintenance assistance to the Sierra Leonean refugees will be continued in order to meet their immediate needs. There has been no access, since December 1993, to the Upper Lofa, Cape Mount and Bomi counties, where 90 per cent of the Sierra Leonean refugees reside. However, assistance will be provided as soon as the situation permits, and will also be extended to internally displaced persons who reside amongst the refugees.

151. Care and maintenance assistance is provided to 150 urban refugees. In the absence of durable solutions and the lack of any viable means of earning a

livelihood in Monrovia, assistance will continue to be provided in 1995. Efforts to promote self-reliance will be made as soon as socio-economic conditions allow.

152. Organized voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees is not feasible in 1994 owing to the general insecurity prevailing in the areas of return. However, a contingency plan for the full-scale returnee programme has been completed. An agreement was also reached with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which will be responsible for the management of the transit centres, and in-country transport and related activities in the organized repatriation.

153. Assistance to the spontaneous returnees will continue on a larger scale throughout 1994 and 1995. In addition to the provision of a one-time assistance package, UNHCR will contribute to initial rehabilitation in the war-affected communities. Community-based quick impact projects (QIPs) will be designed to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

154. The National Repatriation and Resettlement Commission, a Government body, was established in 1991 to coordinate non-governmental agencies and facilitate the implementation of the relief programme. Their mandate was expanded in November 1993 to include refugee-related protection and assistance issues. The Lutheran World Service (LWS), MSF-Belgium and Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK have been UNHCR's main implementing partners for the assistance programme to Sierra Leonean refugees. LWS implements multisectoral activities and provides a wide range of assistance in logistics. MSF-Belgium and SCF-UK are responsible for health and nutrition related activities, whereas CAP implements community services and income-generating activities and provides social counselling to the vulnerable groups. The Special Emergency Life Food Programme (SELF), the National Red Cross Society, and Liberians United to Serve Humanity (LUSH), are local NGOs implementing the spontaneous returnee programme.

155. During the emergency assistance operation for the Sierra Leonean refugees in Upper Lofa county, the Swedish Rescue Board (SRB) participated in the establishment of a UNHCR base-camp in Vahun.

156. WFP provides basic food items. UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) provide technical inputs in the water/sanitation and health sectors, respectively. UNHCR will seek technical expertise from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for agriculture.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

157. Following the outbreak of hostilities in October 1992, 12 out of the 13 counties in Liberia became inaccessible. Consequently, no assistance was delivered beyond Montserrado county until mid-1993. However, care and maintenance assistance for about 150 urban refugees in Monrovia continued.

158. An amount of $1,211,100 was allocated from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to begin preparatory work in Liberia for the anticipated repatriation.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

159. In 1994, assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced persons in Liberia is covered under the care and maintenance programme. Planned crop production and income-generating activities were not undertaken owing to the disruption of relief operations in Upper Lofa county since the end of 1993. An assessment mission will be fielded as soon as the security situation allows.

160. A total of $200,000 was allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to facilitate repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees in 1994. As most of the refugees came from south-eastern Sierra Leone, where intense fighting continues, the pace of repatriation will be slower than initially envisaged.

161. A sum of $600,000 was also allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1994 to assist the spontaneous returnees and to continue preparatory work for the organized repatriation, including the establishment of reception centres.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

162. Care and maintenance activities for Sierra Leonean refugees will be continued in 1995. Emphasis will be given to crop production and income-generating activities in order to enhance self-reliance. Should political and security conditions allow, a large-scale repatriation operation will be mounted in 1995.

163. The sectoral breakdown for the revised 1994 and the proposed 1995 care and maintenance requirements are as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	100 000	27 000
Transport/logistics	707 000	576 860
Domestic needs	84 200	40 250
Water	100 000	0
Sanitation	124 800	20 950
Health/nutrition	228 000	81 650
Shelter/infrastructure	106 000	3 000
Community services	6 000	41 600
Education	207 000	47 000
Crop production	100 000	30 000
Livestock	0	21 690
Income generation	0	10 000
Legal assistance	0	16 000
Agency operational support	200 000	394 400
Total	1 963 000	1 310 400

Special Programmes

Education Account

164. Following the resumption of normal educational activities, especially in Montserrado District, some 10 students were enrolled in the courses. An allocation of $55,800 was made available for the 1993/1994 academic year which started in March 1993 and was supposed to end in February 1994. However, due to disruption which occurred during the course, the academic year was extended to May 1994.

165. The same level of assistance for the same number of beneficiaries is proposed for the 1994/1995 academic year, which starts in June 1994.

Repatriation programme

166. An appeal was launched for the Repatriation Operation to Liberia with total requirements of $82.6 million for 1993 and 1994. As a large-scale repatriation is unlikely to take place during 1994, requirements were subsequently reduced. Should the repatriation of Liberians become possible on a large scale, however, a special appeal will be reissued.

167. Depending on the results of the general election in Liberia planned for 7 September 1994, a full-scale repatriation may take place during 1995. UNHCR will facilitate the safe return of refugees and assist their reintegration into their communities. UNHCR will also take part in initial rehabilitation assistance, together with other relief agencies.

Other Trust Funds

168. The European Union contributed 375 metric tons of dried skim milk for a supplementary feeding programme for Sierra Leonean refugees in the Upper Lofa area. As the commodities arrived only in November and the relief operation was suspended after the military attack on Vahun in late December 1993, most of the dried skim milk could not be consumed in Upper Lofa. With European Union approval, the dried skim milk has instead been distributed to approximately 80,000 Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced nationals in Monrovia and its environs.

169. The Norwegian Government contributed six prefabricated warehouses for internally displaced persons and refugees from Sierra Leone in the Upper Lofa areas. However, intense military activity in the area in late December 1993 resulted in the destruction of all six units, which contained relief items.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

170. In mid-1993, UNHCR established two Sub-Offices in Vahun and Gbanga to assist Sierra Leonean refugees and to oversee the programme for the return of Liberian refugees. In September 1993, 7 posts in the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Monrovia and 16 posts in Field Office Vahun were created to support the emergency operation in favour of Sierra Leonean refugees and Liberian

returnees. The increase in staff costs resulting from the payment of a hazard allowance to international staff members was offset by savings made due to extended vacancy periods for some Professional posts. This also led to savings in travel and communication expenditures. In December 1993, Sub-Office Vahun was closed because of security problems in Upper Lofa county. This resulted in lower than anticipated expenditure, in part because some non-expendable items intended for that office were not procured.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

171. To support the Liberian returnee operation, 26 posts in Monrovia, 8 posts in Gbanga and 4 posts in Vahun were created in January 1994. As these posts were not foreseen in the initial 1994 appropriations, the revised budget represents a significant increase in staff costs over the initial 1994 figures. In view of the limited repatriation of Liberians during the first quarter of 1994, a reduction in the overall staffing level has been proposed. Six international and seven local posts in Monrovia, one international and two local posts in Gbanga, as well as two international and one local post in Vahun have been identified for discontinuation in June/July 1994. It is expected that assistance towards spontaneous repatriation and preparation for anticipated organized repatriation will be the main activities of the Branch Office during 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

172. 1995 estimates take into account the discontinuation of the above-mentioned posts as well as reduced requirements for non-expendable property. Depending on the pace of repatriation and access to Upper Lofa county, the overall staffing level will be reviewed towards the end of 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
				EMERGENCY FUND	
421.0	–	–	Gambia		–
450.0	–	250.0	Ghana		–
4,483.7	–	–	Liberia		–
–	–	100.0	Togo		–
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
–	3,249.3	3,809.0	Benin		3,575.5
431.7	381.6	370.7	Burkina Faso		228.5
–	283.8	283.8	Gambia		261.3
1,150.3 a/	623.7	612.3	Guinea Bissau		–
495.0	3,246.7	2,495.1	Ghana		2,250.4
1,004.6	2,719.2	1,963.0	Liberia		1,310.4
525.6	291.8	297.4	Mali		131.6
387.9	396.3	135.3	Nigeria		762.7
129.9	110.8	109.5	Niger		79.3
107.9	80.0	73.0	Togo		382.3
91.0	–	–	West Africa		–
1.3 a/	–	–	Other countries		–
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
1,211.1 b/	–	800.0 d/	Liberia		–
–	–	40.0 d/	Ghana		–
500.0 b/	–	575.0 e/	Mali		–
2.2 a/	–	71.0 d/	Nigeria		–
81.2	51.2	51.5	West Africa		100.0
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
3.4 a/	–	–	Benin		–
–	–	–	Guinea Bissau		534.1
1.4 a/	–	–	Ghana		–
29.9 c/	25.0	20.3	Nigeria		24.5
				RESETTLEMENT	
3.7 a/	–	–	Ghana		–
3.3 a/	–	–	Guinea Bissau		–
0.5 a/	–	–	Mali		–
0.1 a/	–	–	Nigeria		–
38.0	14.0	14.0	West Africa		14.0
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	771.7	Benin	See Annexes I a and II a	748.5
–	–	709.7	Ghana	See Annexes I a and II a	576.8
–	–	380.1	Nigeria	See Annexes I a and II a	339.9
–	–	978.0 d/	Mali	See Annexes I a and II a	–
11,554.7	11,473.4	14,910.4		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	11,319.8
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
219.4	173.7	54.5	Nigeria	See Annexes I b and II b	26.7
–	–	157.0	Benin	See Annexes I b and II b	84.0
0.1	–	–	Burkina Faso	See Annexes I b and II b	–
2.2	–	–	Gambia	See Annexes I b and II b	–
–	–	85.7	Ghana	See Annexes I b and II b	66.9
3.6	–	–	Mali	See Annexes I b and II b	–
1.3	–	–	Niger	See Annexes I b and II b	–
2.2	–	–	Togo	See Annexes I b and II b	–
3.8	–	–	Guinea Bissau	See Annexes I b and II b	–
11,787.3	**11,647.1**	**15,207.6**		**TOTAL (1)**	**11,497.4**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
82.4	82.4	82.4	Benin	20 university scholarships	82.4
25.7	25.8	25.8	Burkina Faso	10 university scholarships	24.8
98.7	80.8	80.8	Ghana	30 university scholarships	80.8
5.7	–	–	Gambia	–	–
55.8	55.8	55.8	Liberia	10 university scholarships	55.8
76.7	51.7	51.7	Mali	17 university scholarships	45.0
42.4	42.4	42.4	Niger	10 university scholarships	25.1
39.3	19.7	19.6	Nigeria	70 university scholarships	49.1
36.3	36.3	36.3	Togo	6 university scholarships	15.5
				REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	
–	6,000.0	4,750.8	Liberia		34,020.0
–	4,000.0	–	Mali		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	41.4	Ghana	See Annexes I a and II a	38.4
–	–	3,635.9	Liberia	See Annexes I a and II a	2,854.0
–	–	–	Mali	See Annexes I a and II a	758.4
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
–	–	11.2	Ghana	See Annexes I b and II b	25.3
–	–	613.3	Liberia	See Annexes I b and II b	477.1
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
3,470.6	–	–	Benin		–
3,384.7	–	–	Ghana		–
263.4	–	–	Burkina Faso		–
2,702.3	–	–	Liberia		–
18.0	–	–	Nigeria		–
4.4	–	–	Togo		–
–	–	340.2	West Africa		–
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
41.0	–	42.0	Benin	Junior Professional Officer	42.0
22.5	–	71.5	Ghana	Junior Professional Officer	7[illegible]
50.1	53.0	78.0	Nigeria	Junior Professional Officer	7[illegible]
10,420.0	**10,447.9**	**9,979.1**		**TOTAL (2)**	**38,753.2**
22,207.3	**22,095.0**	**25,186.7**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**50,250.6**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
c/ of which US$ 2,112 incurred against the overall allocation
d/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
e/ of which US$ 500,000 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 26 - Other countries in Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03558 (E)

I.26 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Area overview

1. This chapter covers UNHCR activities in Botswana, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa.

Botswana

Characteristics of the refugee population

2. At 31 December 1993, Botswana hosted a refugee population of 514 refugees comprising 219 from Angola, 158 from South Africa, 55 from Lesotho and 82 from various other countries. Out of the total, 406 refugees were being assisted by UNHCR in the Dukwi refugee settlement, north-west of Francistown, while the remaining 108 were mostly in urban centres, where several of them held jobs in the public and private sectors. The breakdown was as follows:

Country of origin	Total 01/01/93	Total 31/12/93	Location	Type of assistance
Angola	207	219	Dukwi, other towns and villages	CM, LS
South Africa	229	158	"	CM, LS
Others	61	137	"	CM, LS
Total	497	514		

Programme objectives and priorities

Refugees in Dukwi Camp

3. Until the situation in the countries of origin improves, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided. Local integration efforts will continue with the aim of enabling as many refugees as possible to achieve self-reliance in 1994. Social and legal counselling as well as skills training and income-generation activities will be intensified in order to encourage self-reliance among the refugees.

Urban refugees

4. This group will continue to be assisted, as required, in the sectors of education, vocational training, counselling services and employment through the Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR).

Voluntary repatriation

5. Voluntary repatriation will be promoted for refugees from countries where conditions for return, in safety and dignity, are restored. In particular, it is expected that most of the remaining South Africans will continue to repatriate voluntarily, following the election of the Government of National Unity in their home country in May 1994. The situation in Angola is being monitored closely. Should the current peace process be concluded successfully, the Office will promote voluntary repatriation of the Angolan refugees. The situation in other countries of origin will continue to be monitored closely, and possible voluntary repatriation will be promoted, if and when the conditions for a safe and dignified return are established.

Protection

6. Efforts will continue to promote a liberal asylum policy and to seek immediate and unhindered access for UNHCR to detained persons who claim asylum. Protection and counselling assistance will be offered to those determined to be of concern to the High Commissioner.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

7. BCR is UNHCR's main implementing partner, both at Gabarone and at the Dukwi refugee settlement. Various organizations such as the Lutheran World Federation, the Botswana Council of Churches and the Quakers continue to contribute in-kind material assistance to the refugees. The Government of Botswana, through the Office of the President, continues to staff the police post within the settlement. The Government also provides free primary education and a truck with fuel in the settlement. The UNHCR Branch Office in Gabarone is responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the protection and assistance programme for refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

8. Slightly higher than anticipated expenditure was incurred under the care and maintenance project for improvement of sanitation facilities at Dukwi refugee settlement. The project staff who had been given notice had to be retained after the repatriation of the Angolan refugees was suspended following the renewed conflict in Angola. This also led to a further increase in the local settlement project budget resulting from the intensification of income-generating activities for this group.

9. An allocation was made from Overall Allocations for the repatriation of 40 South African refugees, 3 Lesotho refugees and 1 Mozambican.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

10. Care and maintenance assistance will be continued for about 400 refugees residing in Dukwi, and other needy refugees residing in Gabarone. Resettlement cases will continue to be presented to potential receiving countries.

Voluntary repatriation

11. Some 40 South African refugees have registered for voluntary repatriation and are expected to depart during 1994. Given the termination of the special programme for the repatriation to South Africa as of the end of 1993, applications for repatriation to South Africa will be processed, on an individual basis, under the UNHCR Headquarters Global Allocation for repatriation of individuals from various countries.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

12. Care and maintenance to the beneficiaries at Dukwi Refugee Settlement will continue. In addition, assistance will be provided to the urban caseload in education, vocational training and counselling services. The Government of Botswana will continue to provide free education to primary school refugee students in Dukwi. It is anticipated that the majority of the refugees in Dukwi will have become self-reliant by the end of 1995.

Special Programmes

Education Account

13. The appropriation for 1993/1994 covers scholarship for 15 refugee students at the senior secondary and university levels in different institutions in Botswana. Assistance will continue for the same number during the 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 academic years.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

14. Following the identification of weaknesses in the financial and administrative procedures, a Senior Finance/Administrative Officer was dispatched on mission from Headquarters to Botswana to address the problems and to provide training to Branch Office administrative and financial staff. A slightly higher expenditure was therefore incurred, but overall expenditure was lower than the revised 1993 administrative budget, largely resulting from savings under general operating expenses.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

15. In an effort to establish the appropriate level of support to operational activities, a detailed review of administrative requirements was carried out. As a result, the post of Representative will be discontinued in July 1994. The posts of Senior Secretary and Driver are also scheduled for discontinuation as of September 1994. The status of the UNHCR office will be changed to a Liaison Office and will comprise a Senior Liaison Officer (L.4), a Senior Administrative Secretary (GL.5) and a Driver (GL.2/3). The Liaison Office will receive supervision and professional support from the Office of the Regional Representative for Southern Africa.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

16. In line with the change of the status of UNHCR Office, a lower administrative budget is being proposed for 1995.

Chad

Characteristics of the refugee population

17. At 31 December 1993, the refugee population in Chad consisted mainly of 61 Sudanese and a few urban refugees of various origins. The breakdown of the refugee population was as follows:

Country of origin	Number at 01/01/93	Number at 31/12/93	Percentage			Place	Type of assistance
			Men	Women	Children		
Sudan	66	61	98	2	-	Ndjamena	CM
Others	7	2	100	-	-	"	CM

Programme objectives and priorities

18. The aim will be to make sure that the majority of the refugees recover some degree of self-sufficiency by receiving assistance whereby they can live in decent conditions. To this end, self-sufficiency activities will be carried through under micro-projects. It should be emphasized, however, that the deterioration of the economic situation, the devaluation of the CFA franc, insecurity and the very strained political climate may well jeopardize the implementation of these activities. UNHCR will continue to organize the repatriation of individuals wishing to return to their country of origin. As regards protection, the Regional Branch Office will remain in regular contact with the central authorities in order to make sure of the establishment of a national commission responsible for handling the problems of protection and assistance encountered by the refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

19. Programme administration in Chad is ensured by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting on behalf of UNHCR. "Secours Catholique pour le Développement" (SECADEV) will continue to be UNHCR's operational partner for refugee assistance.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

20. In 1993, 68 refugees received assistance from UNHCR under the care and maintenance project, in the fields of health, shelter and household articles. As for the income-generating activities sector, no micro-project was implemented as the operational partner did not have experienced staff

available to assess this sector. Nevertheless, a refugee group set up a micro-project feasibility study group which is requiring additional funding from the operational partner for its activities in this field.

21. The increase in the workload made it necessary for UNDP to recruit a programme assistant and a secretary under an agreement between the two agencies. In addition, the salaries of an administrative officer and driver for the operational partner are being covered by the UNHCR project, on a part-time basis. UNHCR also helped to defray UNDP's administrative expenses and covered the operating costs of the vehicles used under the project.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

22. The Regional Branch Office, with the collaboration of UNDP and SECADEV, has revised upwards in local currency the subsistence allocations and one-time assistance granted to urban refugees in view of the socio-economic situation, which has been aggravated by the devaluation of the CFA franc. Following this devaluation, EU dollar requirements decreased and assistance is therefore planned for some hundred urban refugees for a period of six months.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

23. The concern of the Regional Branch Office continues to be the promotion of activities geared to refugee self-sufficiency in Chad. In order to achieve this, it is proposed that income-generating activities be developed.

Voluntary repatriation

24. It is planned to repatriate 40 individuals in 1995 under the regional project administered by the Kinshasa Regional Branch Office. In addition to the 400 or so Chadian refugees expected in 1994 from Nigeria, it is possible that other groups, such as those in the Central African Republic, may apply to return from their country of asylum if the situation in Chad becomes more stable.

Resettlement

25. The activities carried out by the Regional Branch Office will be continued in this field, particularly for family reunification. There are three urgent cases in Chad, awaiting resettlement in 1994 under the regional project administered by the Kinshasa Regional Branch Office.

Congo

Characteristics of the refugee population

26. At 31 December 1993, Congo hosted 13,646 refugees comprising 10,065 from Angola, 2,156 from Chad, 395 from Zaire, 296 from the Central African Republic, 145 from Rwanda, 60 from Cameroon and 529 from other countries. A total of 4,218, mostly Angolans from Cabinda Province, received UNHCR

assistance. New arrivals during the year totalled 4,203 (of whom 4,086 from Angola), while voluntary repatriation departures came to 111 (of whom 73 Chadians). In addition, 56 births and 34 deaths were recorded.

27. The breakdown of the assisted and non-assisted refugee population as of 31 December 1993 is shown below:

Country of origin	Number 01.01.93	Number 31.12.93	Per cent M*/F*/C**	Location	Type of assistance
Angola	5 955	3 860 93 6 112	18/16/66	Pointe N. Brazzav. Rural	CM LS n. assisted
Cameroon	60	7 53	30/10/60	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Central African Rep.	325	48 248	42/10/48	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Chad	2 209	55 2 101	47/13/40	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Rwanda	55	34 111	24/35/41	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Zaire	361	69 326	54/18/28	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Various	567	52 477	52/21/27	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted

* Adult males (M) and females (F) only.
** Children aged 0-18.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

28. Political unrest which had gripped Congo during the first quarter of 1994 had calmed down by the end of May. Conflict in Angola continued. The devaluation of the local currency, which was effected in early 1994, will have consequences for the UNHCR programme in the region.

29. Following the recommendation of a 1992 UNHCR Programme and Technical Support Section mission and the allocation of land by the Government in 1993, some 4,000 of the Angolan refugees have been accommodated at Kondi-Mbaka in an effort to move the refugees from the border areas. The Government has allocated land for another settlement at Mavoadi, further north, where new arrivals at Kondi-Mbaka will be transferred as soon as possible.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

30. The programme for urban refugees in and around Brazzaville is implemented by the Conférence épiscopale du Congo (CEC) with support from UNDP and the Commission nationale pour l'assistance aux réfugiés (CNAR), the Government body responsible for refugee matters. The operational partner in Pointe Noire is the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS).

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

31. The emergency assistance programme was converted into a care and maintenance programme in April 1993. Although the UNHCR Programme and Technical Support Services mission stated that the site at Kondi-Mbaka was not suitable for a population of more than 2,000 refugees, by the end of 1993, there were already about 3,800 at the site.

32. Since only 111 persons were assisted in their voluntary repatriation, expenditures were below the approved budget. Only one family of Zairians was assisted for family reunion in Belgium under the country allocation for resettlement, and 34 Zairians were assisted for family reunion purposes under the Headquarters Overall Allocation for resettlement.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

33. In 1994, the Government identified additional land to accommodate Angolan refugees who cannot be accommodated at Kondi-Mbaka, and to allow them to engage in agricultural production to enhance their food basket and reduce their reliance on food assistance. It is planned to send a site planning expert to assist in the technical aspects of setting up the new camp at Mavoadi. The proposed 1994 allocation has been revised downwards to account for the actual population, which is lower than originally foreseen. However, the development of a second site requires substantial financial inputs.

34. The situation in Cabinda Province, Angola, does not yet permit organized mass repatriation to be planned. However, voluntary repatriation remains a priority for refugees from other countries in 1994. Assistance towards voluntary repatriation and resettlement is covered under a regional project managed by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

35. The 1995 proposals are based on a stable population of Angolan refugees from Cabinda, settled at two agricultural sites, which still requires basic care and maintenance assistance to supplement partial self-sufficiency. The proposed allocation takes into account the devaluation of the currency.

Voluntary repatriation

36. Also in 1995, the regional repatriation project administered by the Regional Office in Kinshasa will cover assistance to voluntary repatriation cases. It is not yet possible to make proposals for mass voluntary repatriation to Cabinda Province, Angola, from Pointe Noire.

Local settlement

37. A proposal has been made to assist 208 refugees of various origins in and around Brazzaville through the counselling and social services of the CEC. An additional provision is proposed for educational assistance for secondary school students. The proposed allocation takes into account the devaluation of the currency.

Resettlement

38. A regional project administered by the Regional Office in Kinshasa was established in 1994 and will continue in 1995 to cover all resettlement cases that have been accepted in the countries under its jurisdiction. This project will also cover cases accepted for family reunion.

Special Programmes

Education Account

39. Fifty students benefit from this programme in the 1993/1994 academic year. Owing to funding constraints, however, only those who are already scholarship holders will benefit in the 1994/1995 academic year. The proposal made for 1995/1996 is for 50 students, however a lower per capita cost is anticipated.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

40. Expenditure for staff and non-staff costs related to the establishment of one international post and three local posts in Pointe Noire as well as four local posts in Brazzaville was within the approved budget.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

41. One post in Brazzaville was transferred to Pointe Noire and retitled effective 1 July 1994. The estimates for staff costs had to be increased, as did the provision for general operating expenses. UNHCR staff in Brazzaville continue to work in the premises of and receive administrative support from UNDP.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

42. No major changes in the programme delivery and administrative support costs are proposed for 1995. All time-limited posts have been extended to 31 December 1995.

Gabon

Characteristics of the refugee population

43. During 1993, the refugee population in Gabon increased from 272 in January to 597 in December 1993. This increase was due to the inflow of Angolan, Mauritanian and Chadian refugees. The great majority of the refugees live mainly in Libreville and Port Gentil where many have managed to find employment or engage in trading. A total of 268 needy persons, including 4 widows and 3 disabled persons, benefited from UNHCR assistance.

44. The breakdown at 31 December 1993 of the refugee population receiving assistance and not receiving assistance was as follows:

Country of origin	Total 01/01/93	Total 31/12/93	Percentage			Place	Type of assistance
			Men	Women	Children		
Angola	48	10 74	60	40	-	Libreville and Port Gentil	LS not assisted
Burundi	24	15 11	46	27	27	"	LS not assisted
Equatorial Guinea	51	20 58	85	15	-	"	LS not assisted
Liberia	10	16 11	76	12	12	"	LS not assisted
Mauritania	1	45 78	100	-	-	"	LS not assisted
Rwanda	13	12 2	67	25	8	"	LS not assisted
Chad	33	81 39	59	19	22	"	LS not assisted
Other origins	92	69 56	77	11	12	"	LS not assisted

Programme objectives and priorities

45. One of the priorities for this year will be to help the national authorities to establish a legal framework for the protection of refugees. At present, they are treated in the same way as economic immigrants on account of the difficult socio-economic situation of most of the countries that have been affected by the devaluation of the CFA franc. In order to assist the refugees in becoming self-sufficient, special emphasis will be laid on the promotion of small income-generating production units and efforts to secure employment. Where resettlement is concerned, priority will be given to Chadian asylum-seekers who will be directed towards the Central African Republic where planned projects already exist for their local integration. For high-risk cases and vulnerable groups, family reunification will also be a priority objective in 1994-1995. Lastly, UNHCR will continue to organize the repatriation of individuals applying to return to their country of origin.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

46. The "Commission centrale pour les réfugiés", attached to the Office of the President of the Republic, is still responsible for refugees in Gabon. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ensures the implementation of assistance projects and the administrative management of staff. The Kinshasa Regional Branch Office will also continue to ensure protection and assistance follow-up.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

47. Following the various political and socio-economic crises experienced by Gabon and the other countries of Central Africa, there has been an increase in the number of refugees. This trend, closely linked to the outbreak of social disturbances, inter-ethnic violence in some countries or the resumption of fighting in others, led UNHCR to increase its assistance programme through a transfer between appropriations.

48. An inevitable corollary of the increase in the number of refugees in 1993 was the increase in the workload for the one staff member in service up to that time. This situation made it necessary to recruit a full-time secretary, acquire office furniture, rent additional premises to serve as a secretariat and purchase office equipment (typewriter, computer, photocopier).

(b) 1994 planned implementation

49. Special emphasis will be laid on income-generating activities. Frequent home visits are being made with the object of identifying and, especially, better appraising the problems of vulnerable groups (women and children). The Regional Branch Office, in collaboration with UNDP, is reviewing assistance allowances and one-time aid to be granted to urban refugees having regard to the socio-economic situation in the country and in particular the consequences of the devaluation of the CFA franc.

50. To this end, it is carrying out frequent follow-up and supervisory missions. Training seminars on protection and the programme will be organized for field staff. The search for an additional operational partner has begun in order to manage more effectively the programme for a growing number of refugees.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Voluntary repatriation

51. The Regional Branch Office will repatriate some 100 refugees in 1995. Transport costs and a travel allowance will be covered under the regional repatriation project.

Local settlement

52. In order to help the refugees achieve self-sufficiency, UNHCR will seek to integrate some of them into income-generating projects (handicrafts, basketwork) financed jointly by the Government and UNDP in order to encourage women to engage more in small-scale trading (fruit sales, etc.).

53. It is estimated that some 600 refugees will receive assistance in 1995. The devaluation of the CFA franc resulted in a lower budget in 1995 although the number of refugees increased, as did the cost of medical expenses, in particular for serious cases.

54. At the level of administrative support, no change in the budget has been foreseen for 1995.

Resettlement

55. A part of the general allocation requested for the regional resettlement project administered by the Regional Branch Office will be used for the resettlement of families for which no durable solution can be envisaged in Gabon.

Special Programmes

(a) 1995 programme proposals

Education Account

56. The six students of various nationalities who received educational aid during the 1993-1994 academic year will continue to benefit from that assistance so that they can continue their studies in 1994-1995. It is planned that eight students will be assisted during the 1995-1996 academic year.

Lesotho

Characteristics of the refugee population

57. At 31 December 1993, Lesotho hosted 60 registered refugees, of whom 35 were young men of urban background from South Africa, and the other 25 were from various other African countries. Out of the total, 11 were females and 6 were below 18 years of age. In addition, the Government's estimate of some 4,000 spontaneously settled persons from South Africa, who have integrated locally, remains unchanged.

Programme objectives and priorities

58. UNHCR will continue to advise the Government of Lesotho on refugee matters, as well as provide assistance to individual, needy refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

59. The Refugee Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Interior of Lesotho is responsible for the implementation of assistance programmes for refugees in the country. UNHCR directly implements the special educational assistance

project for non-South African refugees from other countries. To this end, the UNHCR Counselling Officer continues to work from the UNDP office in Maseru, under the day-to-day supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative. The UNHCR Representative in Swaziland was accredited to Lesotho in June 1993 to maintain liaison and ensure effective implementation of the programme for assistance to individual refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

60. The closure of the UNHCR Branch Office in Lesotho on 30 June 1993 resulted in the need to strengthen the operational capacity of the implementing partner. Care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 30 urban refugees, as planned.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

61. Care and maintenance assistance is being provided to 35 needy urban refugees. The proposed allocation for this project has been revised downwards owing to the transfer of costs related to the salary of the Counselling Officer, previously paid by UNDP, which have now been incorporated in the UNHCR administrative budget.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

62. The proposed initial allocation for 1995 is intended to provide care and maintenance assistance to some 35 urban refugees pending durable solutions. As in previous years, the project will cover assistance in basic food, primary education, medical referrals, income-generation activities, and legal and counselling services.

Special Programmes

Education Account

63. In the 1993/1994 academic year, 12 scholarships have been awarded to students who have refugee status in various other African countries. The 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 proposals cover 17 and 7 students, respectively, who are already enrolled in the educational institutions. No new scholarships are planned in view of financial constraints under the Education Account.

South African Repatriation Operation

64. By the end of 1993, a total of 100 South African refugees had repatriated voluntarily from Lesotho under the UNHCR Special Programme for the South African repatriation. An estimated 60 persons repatriated spontaneously.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

65. The post of the Representative was initially slated for discontinuation as of 31 March 1993. However, in order to ensure a proper phase-out of activities, the post was extended until 30 June 1993, resulting in higher expenditure under staff costs. This was partially offset by savings realized under other chapters of expenditure, such as the rental of premises and operating expenses.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

66. The UNHCR Counselling Officer, placed in the UNDP Office in Maseru as of mid-1993, continues to carry out the day-to-day activities of UNHCR relating to the provision of assistance to refugees under the guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative. The UNHCR Officer is under the functional supervision of the UNHCR Representative in Swaziland. The administrative budget covers provision of salary, rental of office space, utilities, fuel and office supplies.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

67. Activities in 1995 are expected to be similar to those in 1994. The proposed 1995 allocation is, therefore, the same as the proposed revised allocation for 1994. As of September 1994, when the status of the office in Swaziland will be changed to Liaison Office, the Counselling Officer in Lesotho will receive supervision and professional support from the Office of the Regional Representative for Southern Africa.

Namibia

Characteristics of the refugee population

68. At 31 December 1993, Namibia hosted a refugee population of 617 registered refugees comprising 553 from Angola, 18 from Rwanda and 10 from Zaire. The remaining 36 came from Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique. The breakdown was as follows:

Country of Origin	Total 1/1/93	Total 31/12/93	Percentage M	F	C	Location	Type of Assistance
Angola	149	553	56	11	33	Osiri camp	CM
Others	49	64	83	12	5	Osiri camp/ elsewhere	CM
Total	198	617	59	11	30		

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

69. The eruption of civil war in Angola provoked a limited influx of refugees in the first half of 1993. Various joint missions to northern Namibia detected the presence of several hundred refugees. Some of them settled with relatives and tribesmen in the border area, others in the refugee camp, Osiri, which was established in August 1992.

Programme objectives and priorities

Protection

70. While UNHCR's objective is to assist the refugee population in Namibia to become self-reliant, the work prohibition prevents the refugees from engaging in wage-earning employment and self-employment. Discussions with the Government to obtain more favourable conditions in this domain continue. In this context, the accession by the Government of Namibia to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees without reservations to the articles concerning gainful employment is a high priority.

Care and maintenance

71. The assistance programme will continue in Osiri. Greater emphasis will be placed on small-scale income-generating activities, provision of education for both children and adults, as well as counselling services.

72. The small urban case-load will be provided with assistance in the areas of education, vocational training and counselling services.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

73. In consultation with the Government, the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) was requested to implement the programme of assistance for refugees in Namibia. This arrangement took effect as from January 1994. CCN implements the assistance and counselling programme at Osiri camp and in Windhoek. In addition to implementing the UNHCR programme, CCN also provides supplementary assistance from its own funds.

74. Other voluntary agencies, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), provide regular inputs, in goods and services, in favour of the refugees at Osiri.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

75. In April 1993, a reception centre was set up in Eenhana, on the Namibian-Angolan border, to cater for the increased new arrivals from Angola. Initially, 304 refugees were accommodated there. Several sites were inspected for the establishment of a new camp. However, the need for a second site, in addition to Osiri, diminished when most people at Eenhana returned to Angola after the fighting in their regions of origin abated, and the feared mass influx did not occur.

76. The continuation of the civil war in Angola and the presence of a considerable number of Angolan refugees necessitated improvements to and consolidation of Osiri camp. Following a technical mission to the site, a project for the construction of shelter, sanitation and water supply was drawn up. This project, initially planned to be completed by the end of 1993, was delayed, and is now scheduled to be carried out in 1994.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

77. The revised 1994 programme places greater emphasis on small-scale income-generating activities at Osiri camp, education of both children and adults, and counselling services. CCN has stationed a counsellor at Osiri to help refugees make viable plans for their future.

78. A significant number of refugees have the potential and can benefit from secondary and tertiary education. English language training is being pursued with the objective of bringing qualified refugees to a level of English that would allow them to enter the regular Namibian educational system. At the same time, information on educational opportunities in Namibia is being collected and disseminated to potential refugee students. Existing professional and vocational training facilities are being explored and refugees are encouraged to apply. The facilities for primary education at Osiri, which are poor, will be upgraded as a matter of priority.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

79. In the event of no major political changes in Angola during the course of 1994, an assistance programme will continue for an estimated 600 needy refugees, including also refugees from other countries. Sanitation, basic health, education, skills training and income-generation activities, which are geared to promotion of self-reliance, will be intensified.

Special Programmes

80. In 1993, a first group of university students in Namibia received scholarships from the German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) fund. In 1994, eight refugees are being sponsored by the fund at the University of Namibia, covered under a regional project. They are expected to continue in 1995 and new students are likely to apply for scholarships to commence their studies in January 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

81. The medical evacuation of the Protection Officer necessitated the deployment of another staff member on mission status. Higher expenditure was thus incurred in the budget for salaries and extended mission costs under common staff costs.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

82. As from January 1994, two General Service posts were created to assist the Protection Officer. The post of Protection Officer will be reclassified to a Senior Liaison Officer. The status of the UNHCR Office, which has been incorporated in the Office of UNDP Resident Representative since 1991, will be changed to that of a Liaison Office.

83. The Liaison Office will comprise a Senior Liaison Officer, a Senior Administrative Secretary and a Driver. The office will receive supervision and professional support from the Regional Office for Southern Africa.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

84. The status and activities of the UNHCR Office are expected to be similar to those of late 1994. Accordingly, the posts of Senior Liaison Officer, Administrative Secretary and Driver are being extended until 31 December 1995. The other objects of expenditure in the administrative budget are also planned at about the same level.

South Africa

Characteristics of the refugee population

85. At 31 December 1993, South Africa hosted an estimated 270,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 20,000 asylum-seekers of various nationalities living in urban areas. It is anticipated that up to 250,000 Mozambicans may avail themselves of voluntary repatriation assistance during 1994 and 1995. Assistance had also been provided to 15,104 South African returnees as of the end of 1993. Very little socio-economic information is available on Mozambican refugees living in South Africa. The results of one church survey indicate that 52.4 per cent of the population is female. In addition, 48.3 per cent are under 15 years old, 50.1 per cent are between 15-64 and 1.6 per cent are over 65 years old. The breakdown was as follows:

Country of origin	Number 1/1/93	Number 31/12/93	Percent		Location	Type of Assistance
			M	F		
Mozambique	250 000	250 000	48	52	Eastern Transvaal PWV	RP
South African Returnees	14 153	15 104	65	35	South Africa	RP, LS, CM
Various Asylum Seekers	N/A	20 000			urban areas	CM

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

86. The signing of two history agreements with the Government of South Africa and the establishment of a Branch Office have resulted in the need to expand considerably the protection programme. The Basic Agreement signed on 6 September 1993 formalized the status of UNHCR's presence, following the ad hoc arrangement entered into earlier to facilitate the reintegration of South African returnees. Following the signing of the Basic Agreement, a mission was carried out to determine the types of assistance and the number of the potential beneficiaries for assistance from the Office. As a result of the mission, and following a request from the Government, intensive training programmes are being carried out on the treatment of asylum applications and the establishment of determination procedures. In addition, the Office has devoted the necessary resources to provide legal protection and counselling assistance to asylum-seekers.

87. The conclusion of a Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Mozambique, and UNHCR on the implementation of the Mozambique Repatriation has necessitated the opening and staffing of five new UNHCR Field Offices. The Mozambicans, who are eligible for assistance, will benefit from a large-scale repatriation programme which has been established as of January 1994. By the end of 1995, if the repatriation operation proceeds according to plan, UNHCR's presence will be greatly reduced in the border areas.

Programme objectives and priorities

Mozambique repatriation

88. The signing of the Basic Agreement between UNHCR and the Government of South Africa and the Tripartite Agreement on 15 October 1993 between UNHCR, and the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa, will provide the basis for cooperation between the parties in the efforts to gain access to the Mozambican population in South Africa. Following an eligibility exercise in the areas of major concentrations, it has been estimated that some 250,000 persons may require assistance in repatriation to Mozambique during the course of 1994 and 1995. The UNHCR-assisted organized repatriation began in January 1994 and will continue in 1995. Material assistance being provided to returnees, besides transport, in 1994 and 1995, includes repatriation kits and food for the return movement to Mozambique.

Returnee programme

89. The reintegration project for the benefit of 1,100 South African returnees will continue during 1994 and 1995. Some 550 returnees will benefit from training and job placement assistance during 1994. An additional 550 returnees will receive similar assistance in 1995. In addition, some 3,600 exiles/refugees from South Africa who have been registered and cleared by the Government of South Africa, under the special programme for returnees, but who could not return thus far for a variety of reasons, are expected to benefit from assistance under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Urban refugees

90. An increase in the number of asylum-seekers in the first quarter of 1994 has been reported. Many of those individuals are believed to have been attracted by economic opportunities. Therefore, both the Government and the UNHCR Branch Office feel that any establishment of an elaborate package of assistance may result in further increases in the number of asylum-seekers. Asylum-seekers who have secured employment usually are given work permits by the Government pending the result of their status determination hearings. In accordance with its protection mandate, the Branch Office provides advice to all asylum-seekers and refugees on the new asylum and status determination procedures. Limited assistance, in the form of legal and social counselling as well as basic emergency provisions for needy urban refugees, will be provided during the course of 1994 and 1995.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

91. The Government of South Africa, through its various ministries, will continue to coordinate assistance to refugees and returnees. With regard to the Mozambican repatriation operation, there are three key implementing partners.

92. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is responsible for logistics, including bus contracts, departure schedules, border clearances and linking with IOM in Mozambique for onward transportation. Masungulo Agency, an autonomous arm of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, is responsible for registration, information campaigns, distribution of food and repatriation kits before departure as well as procurement of the items in the repatriation kits. Médecins-sans-Frontières - France (MSF-France) is responsible for identification, construction or upgrading of the sites for staging areas, water and sanitation in the staging areas, as well as a reinforced vaccination campaign, warehouses, guards, and a mine awareness information campaign. UNICEF will undertake a study on vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The Japanese Volunteer Center (JVC) will manage the skills training programme for the South African returnees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

93. Since December 1992, the organized transport of returnees to South Africa had been halted following the disclosure of discrepancies in the beneficiary statistics and related financial problems which were identified in UNHCR's main implementing partner. A United Nations internal audit mission subsequently went to South Africa and initiated investigations. Pending the results of the mission, and in view of the prevailing economic hardship facing returnees, funds were made available from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to support reintegration activities.

94. Owing to the difficulties experienced with the implementing agency, National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) in 1992, alternative arrangements had to be finalized with IOM in order to facilitate the return of and assistance to significant numbers of South African exiles still awaiting repatriation. These arrangements were concluded at UNHCR Headquarters to cover the January-April 1993 period. A total of 750 refugees were targeted

for transport assistance and a reintegration grant in cash. The project was later revised and extended to 31 December 1993 to allow for delays in implementation, to review the targeted beneficiaries and to include a category of spontaneous returnees. IOM reported that assistance was provided to a total of 1,153 persons during the course of 1993.

95. The agreement between UNHCR and NCCR for the implementation of the returnee programme expired in December 1992. However, a number of issues particularly related to the payment of grants to those who returned in 1992 were outstanding and unresolved. This necessitated the following:

(i) Compilation of a master-list of NCCR beneficiaries. Based on this, a list of those persons whose return was directly facilitated by UNHCR was produced.

(ii) A project to pay outstanding grants to eligible individuals in category (i) above was established in June 1993. Under this project, an initial allocation was earmarked for payment to 150 adults and 50 children. The amount was later increased in order to pay outstanding grants to approximately 800 adults and 400 children who qualified as a result of the master-list exercise.

(iii) A small project to provide for the protection needs of returnees was established and implemented by the South African Council of Churches (SACC). Under this project, the returnees have received legal counselling through para-legal staff employed in several SACC offices.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

96. Some 20,000 asylum-seekers and refugees are expected to benefit from counselling assistance and care and maintenance during 1994. UNHCR will provide social counselling and assistance to these groups, in particular vulnerable cases. The assistance will be in the form of payments for temporary accommodation, emergency medical care, assistance to victims of torture, school fees for children and transportation. UNHCR will launch a country-wide protection training programme aimed at benefiting government officials who deal with asylum-seekers and refugee status determination.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

97. Legal and social counselling, the provision of assistance for the basic needs of asylum-seekers and refugees, and the training of government officials in refugee law and eligibility determination procedures will continue in 1995 under the local settlement project.

Special Programmes

South African returnee programme

Variations in planned activities in 1993

98. Pending the finalization of the audit review of NCCR's financial records, a project was established to assist destitute returnees whose period of return coincided with the disclosure of financial mismanagement by the implementing agency and who, therefore, could not benefit from the integration grant planned under the project implemented by NCCR. An estimated 200 individuals amongst those who returned between 4 September and 31 December 1992 have benefited from the integration grant provided under the project established in 1993. This project was funded partly from the Special Programme for the South African returnees and partly from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Mozambique repatriations

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

99. The conclusion of the Mozambique General Peace Agreement in October 1992 and the signing of the Tripartite Agreement allowed preparations for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees to start in November 1993. Preparatory activities, including surveys of the beneficiary population and their locations, and information campaigns to inform the Mozambican community of the repatriation operation were carried out in 1993.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

100. The Mozambican voluntary repatriation operation will be implemented in two phases. In Phase I, UNHCR will take over the voluntary repatriation of those persons who had previously been assisted to return across the Kruger National Park by the South African Defence Force. In this phase, returnees will only receive transport assistance from IOM, and family kits will not be distributed. However, returnees will be able to register inside Mozambique for the assistance programmes available there. Phase II of the operation, which started in April, foresees an acceleration of the organized repatriation. It is planned that up to 100,000 returnees will be repatriated to Mozambique in 1994. They will receive blankets, buckets, plastic sheeting and a one month's supply of food commodities upon their departure. Operational support will be provided to various implementing partners who are actively engaged in the implementation of the repatriation operation.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

101. The organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees will continue in 1995. It is anticipated that some 150,000 persons will return that year, bringing the total number of returnees to 250,000. The activities planned under the 1995 project are expected to be similar to those envisaged in the 1994 budget for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees.

Other Trust Funds

(a) 1994 planned implementation

102. As regards the South African returnees, the prevailing economic climate in South Africa is a major obstacle to their smooth reintegration. Consequently a skills training programme to benefit up to 550 needy returnees has been established with a contribution from the Government of Japan.

(b) 1995 programme proposals

103. The vocational skills training programme will assist an additional 550 South African returnees and other deserving cases in the acquisition of marketable skills.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

104. In view of certain events requiring several Internal Audit missions from Headquarters and the need to conclude the compilation of the master-lists for the beneficiaries of the South African returnee programme, as recommended by the Internal Audit Division, it became necessary to extend the short-term contracts of seven local positions for three months beyond their expiry date. The mission of an international staff member also had to be extended for a further period of four months beyond the intended discontinuation date in order to provide administrative support to the Office of the Chief of Mission in Johannesburg pending the identification of a candidate for the post of Administrative Officer and to allow for an overlap with the latter for briefing and handover. Furthermore, two international and two local positions were created as of July 1993 for planning and preparatory activities of the Mozambican repatriation from South Africa.

105. The variations described above resulted in higher expenditure than originally foreseen. This increase in expenditure was partly offset by savings under other chapters of expenditure, notably the maintenance of premises and the procurement of transport and other office equipment.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

106. Five new offices were established in December 1993 for the Mozambican Repatriation Operation. Twelve international and 50 local posts were created as of January 1994. In addition, seven local General Service posts were created as of June 1994 in support of the repatriation operation.

107. Extensive local and regional travel is planned in the revised 1994 budget to ensure that the implementation of the repatriation programme is coordinated appropriately with the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa as well as the implementing partners in various locations. Furthermore, the training of South African government officials and other interested parties in eligibility determination procedures and the processing of asylum applications involves frequent in-country travel by UNHCR staff.

108. Given the expansion of the operational activities, and in order to provide additional office space as well as an improved safety environment for the increased staffing level, the office premises were relocated to another area in Johannesburg. Office premises are also being rented for the Sub-Office in Nelspruit and in four other field locations.

109. Office supplies, utilities, fuel, maintenance of equipment and other operating expenses for the Branch Office, the Sub-Office and four field locations are planned in the revised budget as well as transport, communications and other office equipment.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

110. Taking into account the political developments which have led to the readmission of South Africa into the international community and the planned scaling down of assistance activities to Mozambican refugees in various countries of asylum within the region, the status of the UNHCR office in South Africa will be changed to that of Regional Office for southern Africa. The UNHCR Liaison Offices in Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and Lesotho will report to and receive supervision from the Regional Office in Johannesburg.

111. The Mozambican Repatriation Operation will continue in 1995 and it is expected that the same staffing level for the Mozambican repatriation will be required. Therefore, extension of all the existing posts is planned in the initial budget until 31 December 1995.

112. Training programmes for agencies and government counterparts, as well as the joint coordination missions, will continue in 1995. Thus, provisions for regional and local travel will be maintained at the same level as in the revised 1994 budget.

113. Rental of office premises in Johannesburg, Nelspruit and the other field locations will be also maintained in the budget for 1995.

114. Considering the transport and communications equipment already purchased in previous years, the provision for procurement of non-expendable property in the initial 1995 budget is lower than the 1994 revised budget.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
695.8 a/	250.1	236.7	Congo		180.2
783.6	489.3	330.5	Namibia		365.2
78.0	116.4	109.6	Chad		109.6
–	–	285.4 g/	South Africa		–
173.9	44.7	14.3	Lesotho		11.2
256.1	312.7	247.4	Botswana		248.8
3.8 b/	–	–	Other countries		–
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
43.1	–	–	Congo		–
0.5 b/	–	–	Namibia		–
2.7 b/	–	–	Gabon		–
3.8 b/	–	–	Botswana		–
523.6 c/	734.1	–	South Africa		–
–	–	–	Other countries		–
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
347.4	264.8	249.4	Congo		192.3
135.7 d/	146.3	139.2	Gabon		82.7
–	–	–	South Africa		414.0
–	–	–	Lesotho		–
104.6 e/	–	–	Botswana		–
0.1 b/	–	–	Other countries		–
				RESETTLEMENT	
30.4 f/	–	–	Congo		–
1.4 b/	–	–	Chad		–
1.9 b/	–	–	Other countries		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	264.6	Botswana	See Annexes I a and II a	152.1
		341.5	Congo	See Annexes I a and II a	339.2
–	–	56.8	Lesotho	See Annexes I a and II a	56.8
–	–	164.0	Namibia	See Annexes I a and II a	178.5
–	–	580.0	South Africa	See Annexes I a and II a	620.4
–	–	202.8	Training	See Annexes I a and II a	202.8
3,186.4	2,358.4	3,222.2		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	3,153.8
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
278.9	274.9	86.1	Botswana	See Annexes I b and II b	53.2
–	–	44.6	Namibia	See Annexes I b and II b	25.1
–	–	180.9	South Africa	See Annexes I b and II b	177.0
8.2	–	–	Chad	See Annexes I b and II b	–
97.3	–	22.4	Congo	See Annexes I b and II b	12.0
61.5	283.5	185.1	Training	See Annexes I b and II b	195.1
3,632.3	**2,916.8**	**3,741.3**		**TOTAL (1)**	**3,616.2**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
196.9	196.9	196.9	Congo	50 university scholarships	142.2
35.2	35.2	35.2	Gabon	8 university scholarships	31.8
88.0	82.0	82.0	Lesotho	7 university scholarships	39.7
80.2	80.2	80.2	Botswana	15 university scholarships	80.2
1.8	–	–	Chad		–
				MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	
321.6	7,106.1	9,801.6	South Africa		10,887.6
–	–	2,485.5	South Africa	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	2,418.6
–	–	390.0	Training	See Annexes I a and II a	380.0
–	–	331.0	South Africa	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	370.1
				SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION	
1,173.0	–		South Africa	OPERATION	
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
0.1	–	–	Botswana		–
8.3	–	–	Namibia		–
		639.6	South Africa		550.0
2.4	–	–	Other countries		–
1,907.5	**7,500.4**	**14,042.0**		**TOTAL (2)**	**14,900.2**
5,539.8	**10,417.2**	**17,783.3**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**18,516.4**

a/ of which US$ 561,933 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
d/ of which US$ 1,099 incurred against Overall Allocation
e/ of which US$ 7,417 incurred against Overall Allocation
f/ of which US$ 24,946 incurred against Overall Allocation
g/ allocated from Global and Other Regional Programmes

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